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1959 OUTLOOK ISSUE

October 1958

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NOV. 6, P. M.

The FEED SITUATION

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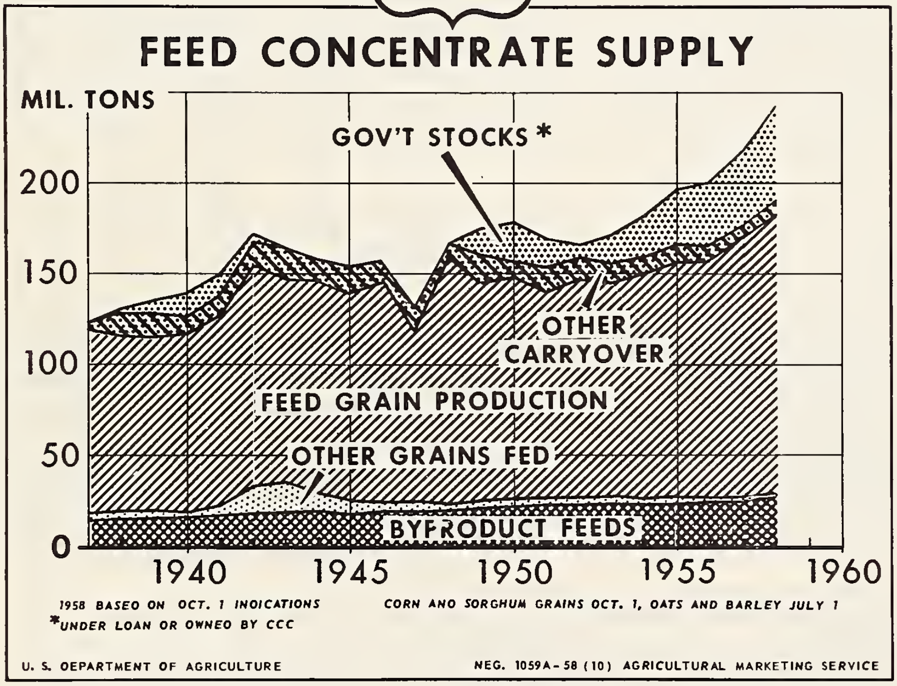
AMS



FEED CONCENTRATE SUPPLY

1958 BASED ON OCT. 1 INDICATIONS
*UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC
CORN AND SORGHUM GRAINS OCT. 1, OATS AND BARLEY JULY 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE   NEG. 1059A-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Feed concentrate supplies have increased sharply in the past 2 years following a more moderate increase during the period 1952-56. High yields per acre, especially in 1957 and 1958, have been a major influence in the increase in production and stocks. This year per acre yields of each of the four feed grains set new records. The big 1958 feed grain crop is expected to result in an increase of around 25 percent in carryover stocks from the beginning to the close of the 1958-59 marketing year, the sharpest yearly increase since 1948-49.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1956		1957		1958		
		Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.56	1.30	1.26	1.19	1.34	1.27	1/1.20
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.43	1.19	1.15	1.06	1.18	1.13	1.04
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.736	.771	.737	.748	.665	.630	.642
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.725	.755	.655	.659	.591	.603	.621
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.681	.690	.603	.612	.536	.556	.562
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.15	1.14	1/1.14
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.959	.977	.818	.833	.855	.861	.865
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	2.03	2.07	1.57	1.43	1.72	1.68	1.57
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.28	2.31	2.12	2.13	1.85	1.95	1/1.98
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	32.15	32.10	26.60	26.50	20.00	24.50	25.00
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	20.70	21.50	18.20	18.50	17.20	17.60	18.00
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	37.50	36.90	32.75	31.00	31.40	32.30	31.25
Buffalo	Ton	43.25	44.20	37.50	36.10	36.90	38.00	38.10
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.90	2.88	2.75	2.68	2.71	2.68	2.66
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	38.40	37.80	32.25	31.00	31.75	32.50	30.90
Buffalo	Ton	45.40	46.00	38.60	37.00	38.25	41.20	39.25
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.09	3.03	2.86	2.79	2.88	2.82	2.79
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	58.10	57.10	62.50	58.10	71.60	71.20	60.60
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.04	3.87	3.92	3.85	4.57	4.36	4.26
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	54.10	55.50	53.95	51.00	64.50	58.60	55.50
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.84	3.78	3.77	3.72	4.08	3.96	3.83
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	58.25	56.10	54.50	50.40	55.75	54.30	55.10
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	53.00	55.90	48.30	52.80	64.70	61.30	60.50
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	45.00	45.00	40.00	40.00	43.00	43.00	42.00
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	55.90	50.70	42.50	42.00	52.00	47.30	43.60
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	47.10	51.40	50.40	48.80	46.25	46.80	47.90
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	58.50	59.30	55.50	52.80	62.25	63.20	56.75
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	81.90	76.75	82.05	82.00	121.90	109.75	107.75
Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	83.10	76.75	78.75	78.70	120.60	107.75	104.00
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	127.50	132.50	131.25	132.75	149.40	150.75	2/180.25
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	49.75	57.70	49.50	49.70	35.60	38.70	47.00
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.66	3.66	3.62	3.57	3.64	3.58	3.57
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.55	4.49	4.41	4.36	4.58	4.50	4.45
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.18	4.13	3.98	3.92	4.00	3.96	3.91
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.180	.209	.228	.212	.180	.180	.170
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES								
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	84	74	69	65	70	68	64
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1947-49=100	79	78	79	75	90	88	81
Five oilseed meals	1947-49=100	79	77	81	76	89	88	80
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1947-49=100	81	77	76	76	104	96	96
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1947-49=100	79	80	72	71	80	80	77
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	91	89	86	85	88	87	85
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/								
(September average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 2/ 1938-56= 13.3	Bushel	10.5	12.1	15.3	14.6	16.0	16.1	2/16.0
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1937-56= 13.2	Bushel	11.0	13.0	16.6	16.0	17.9	17.7	17.8
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 3/ 1937-56= 16.5	Bushel	17.6	20.1	19.7	20.6	19.3	21.1	2/22.3
Milk-feed, U. S. 1937-56= 1.33	Pound	1.40	1.49	1.45	1.54	1.36	1.46	1.54
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1937-56= 21.8	Pound	21.8	22.9	22.9	23.7	23.2	23.7	24.3
Egg-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 12.1	Pound	10.6	10.8	11.7	12.8	10.5	11.9	11.3
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 5.7	Pound	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.5
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 5.4	Pound	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 8.6	Pound	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.9	7.1

1/ Average for three weeks ended October 24. 2/ Beginning October, 1958 price quoted F.o.b. Buffalo, formerly F.o.b. Eastern Seaboard. 3/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 4/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 5/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 31, 1958

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SUMMARY

Record feed supplies now on hand dominate the outlook for feed in 1958-59 and for the next few years. The bumper feed grain crops of 1957 and 1958 have boosted supplies of feed grains and other concentrates sharply during the last 2 years. The record supply of 242 million tons for 1958-59 is 10 percent larger than that of 1957-58 and nearly a third above the 1952-56 average. Record supplies of hay and high-protein feeds also are in prospect and feed prices are expected to average a little lower than those of 1957-58.

Heavier feed consumption is in prospect in 1958-59, as livestock production is increasing following the favorable livestock-feed price ratios of the last year or so. Exports of feed grains are expected to continue close to the record level for 1957-58. But even allowing for heavier utilization, the total carryover of feed grains into 1959-60 is expected to increase to around 75 million tons, 16 million more than the carryover into 1958-59 and more than double the 1952-56 average.

High yields per acre have played a major role in the sharp increase in feed grain production and stocks in recent years. This year per acre yields of each of the four feed grains set new records, following record or near record yields in 1956 and 1957. Total feed grain utilization has been below production (plus imports) in each of the last 6 years, by 3 to 7 percent. In 1958-59 utilization is expected to be around 10 percent below this year's big crop.

The 1958-59 corn supply is now estimated at 5,154 million bushels, 330 million more than last year and over a billion bushels above the 1952-56 average. The 1958 crop, estimated in October at 3,686 million bushels, is expected to exceed total 1958-59 utilization by around 300 million bushels, increasing the carryover on October 1, 1959 to nearly 1.8 billion bushels.

The sorghum grain supply for 1958-59 is estimated at 916 million bushels as a result of a second very favorable growing season this year. Carryover stocks next October 1 are expected to be up to around 525 million bushels. The big 1958 crops of oats and barley also are expected to leave large carryover stocks of these grains into 1959-60.

Feed grain prices are expected to average a little lower in 1958-59 than in 1957-58, reflecting larger production and a slightly lower level of Government price supports. During the coming winter, prices may average near last year's level, but they probably will be lower next spring and summer than in 1957-58 when they advanced more than seasonally.

Farmers on November 25 will indicate by vote whether they favor the new corn program provided for in the Agricultural Act of 1958, or a continuation of the present acreage allotment program. If farmers favor the new program, acreage allotments will not be established in 1959 and price supports will be available to all corn producers at a national average rate of around $1.12 to $1.15 per bushel. The 1958 national average support to complying producers in the commercial area is $1.36 per bushel and to noncompliers $1.06.

The 1958 hay crop was nearly equal to the record crop of last year and total supplies are the largest of record. Supplies of forages are well distributed by areas, being above average in all regions of the country. The 1958 growing season also was favorable for ranges and pastures, which furnished much more than the average quantity of feed for livestock last summer and this fall.

The total supply of high-protein feeds is expected to be up around 4 percent in 1958-59, continuing the upward trend of recent years. Larger supplies of soybean meal, cottonseed meal and animal proteins are in prospect. Prices of protein feeds are expected to be more stable in 1958-59, probably averaging a little lower than during the past feeding season.

OUTLOOK FOR FEED SUPPLIES

Feed Concentrate Supply Sets New Record for Fifth Year

Following another year of very favorable weather for feed grains, record 1958 production and carryover stocks boosted the total supply of feed grains and other concentrates to a new record of 242 million tons. This is the sixth year of increasing feed concentrate supplies and the fifth year of record supplies. The big supply this year is 10 percent larger than that of 1957-58. It is 75 million tons larger than the supply in 1952, the beginning of the 6-year rise, or an average rate of 12.5 million tons a year. Although utilization has increased since 1952, 39 million tons have been added to the feed grain carryover. The record 1958 crop is about 34 million tons above that of 1952. The total tonnage of other feeds--byproduct feeds and wheat and rye for feeding--has gone up only slightly.

The favorable livestock-feed price ratios of the past year or so, especially for hog producers, are expected to bring an increase of around 6 percent in the number of grain-consuming livestock to be fed in 1958-59. But even so, the supply of 1.42 tons of feed concentrates per animal unit is an all-time high. With the bumper supplies of feed grains available, the rate of feeding probably will be above average again in 1958-59, although it is expected to be a little below the record rate of .86 ton in 1957-58, when larger quantities of wet corn had to be fed to avoid spoilage. Supplies of feed concentrates are sufficient to provide for liberal feeding of livestock in 1958-59, maintain domestic nonfeed uses and exports at the 1957-58 rate and increase carryover stocks from 59 million tons at the beginning of 1958-59 to around 75 million tons at the close of the season, the sharpest increase in 10 years.

High Yields Per Acre Important in Boosting Feed Grain Supplies

High per-acre yields of feed grains in the last 3 years have been important in boosting feed grain production and stocks. The near record yield per acre of feed grains in 1956 was followed by record yields in 1957 and 1958. Influenced by a very favorable growing season, record yields per acre were realized this year for each of the four feed grains. The very high yields of corn and sorghum grain also reflect the increasing use of fertilizer, expansion of irrigation and wider use of hybrid seed. Total utilization of feed grains was below production (plus imports) in each of the years from 1952-56 by 3 to 6 percent. The disparity increased to 7 percent in 1957-58, and is expected to be around 10 percent in 1958-59 (table 3).

Increasing production and mounting stocks have brought feed grain supplies up sharply in recent years. The total of 214 million tons for 1958-59 is 36 percent above the 1952-56 average. Total utilization, including exports, has trended upward in recent years and a further increase is in prospect for 1958-59. The total tonnage fed to livestock increased from 99 million tons in 1954-55 to around 111 million in 1957-58. Exports in the 3 years increased from 6 million to 10 million tons. This gave an overall increase in total disappearance of 16 million tons or 14 percent. A further increase in livestock feeding of around 5 or 6 million tons is in prospect for 1958-59 and exports probably will continue at around the 1957-58 rate of nearly 10 million tons. Even so, total utilization is expected to be around 16 million tons below total production (plus imports), which is expected to bring carryover stocks

Table 2 .- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1952-56 and annual 1953-58

Item	Average 1952-56	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply							
Stocks beginning of year 3/	32.2	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.0
Production of feed grains:							
Corn	91.0	89.9	85.6	90.4	96.7	95.3	103.2
Oats	20.6	18.5	22.6	24.1	18.6	20.9	22.7
Barley	7.8	5.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.5	11.2
Sorghum grain	5.0	3.2	6.6	6.8	5.8	15.7	17.0
Total production	124.4	117.5	123.9	130.9	130.2	142.4	154.1
Imports of feed grains	1.3	1.9	.7	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
Wheat and rye fed	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
Byproduct feeds fed	23.7	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.5	25.8	26.4
Total supply	183.8	172.2	181.8	196.9	200.4	219.5	242.0
Utilization, October-September							
Concentrates fed 4/							
Corn	75.2	76.0	72.6	76.4	77.4	81.2	82.2
Oats	18.6	17.8	19.9	20.1	17.0	17.7	19.6
Barley and sorghum grain	7.7	6.1	8.1	9.6	10.2	12.7	14.5
Wheat and rye	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
Oilseed cake and meal	9.1	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.7	11.3
Animal protein feeds	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0
Other byproduct feeds	11.5	11.7	12.2	11.6	11.4	12.2	12.1
Total concentrates fed	127.4	125.7	126.1	132.1	130.6	138.8	144.2
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	12.3	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5
Exports	6.1	3.9	6.1	8.1	7.3	10.5	10.0
Total utilization	145.8	141.7	144.6	152.7	150.4	161.7	166.7
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	145.8	140.5	142.7	153.6	151.5	160.5	167.0
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	38.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.0	75.0
Supply and utilization per animal unit							
Total supply (Mil. tons)	183.8	172.2	181.8	196.9	200.4	219.5	242.0
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	127.4	125.7	126.1	132.1	130.6	138.8	144.2
Grain-consuming animal units (Mil.)	160.7	156.7	161.5	165.4	161.1	161.5	171.0
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	1.14	1.10	1.13	1.19	1.24	1.36	1.42
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.79	.80	.78	.80	.81	.86	.84

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in October.
3/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grain in all positions on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1.
4/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

Table 3 .- Feed grains: Supply and disappearance, United States, crop marketing years, average 1952-56, annual 1952-58

Item	Average 1952-56	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply 3/								
Carryover								
Under price support	22.5	9.0	16.6	22.6	29.7	34.7	40.8	50.0
Other stocks	9.7	11.1	10.4	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.1	9.0
Total	32.2	20.1	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.0
Production	124.4	119.7	117.5	123.9	130.9	130.2	142.4	154.1
Imports 4/	1.3	1.7	2.2	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0
Total supply	157.9	141.5	146.7	156.5	170.8	174.4	192.3	214.1
Utilization 3/								
Livestock feed	101.5	97.6	99.0	98.9	106.9	105.3	111.1	116.6
Food, industry and seed	12.3	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5
Exports 4/	6.1	5.1	3.9	6.1	8.1	7.7	9.8	10.0
Total	119.9	114.5	115.0	117.4	127.5	125.5	133.3	139.1
Carryover at end of year	38.0	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.0	75.0
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Utilization as a percentage of production 5/	95.4	94.3	96.1	94.1	96.8	95.7	93.0	89.7

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Preliminary estimates based on October indications.
3/ Supplies and disappearance of corn and sorghum grains during October-September and oats and barley during July-June.
4/ Includes grain equivalent of products.
5/ Production plus imports.

Table 4 .- Total concentrates fed to livestock, United States, by quarters, average 1952-56, annual 1953-58 1/

Year beginning October	October-December 2/	January-March	April-June	July-September	Total October-September
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Average 1952-56	44.1	32.5	23.7	27.2	127.5
1953	46.2	30.4	23.1	26.0	125.7
1954	42.0	31.1	23.8	29.2	126.1
1955	44.3	34.0	24.6	29.2	132.1
1956	45.1	34.7	24.5	26.3	130.6
1957 3/	45.8	35.2	28.8	29.0	138.8

1/ Total quantity of grains and byproduct feeds fed to livestock.
2/ Includes all corn for silage, part of which is consumed after January 1.
3/ Preliminary.

up to a record of around 75 million tons (table 3). Stocks of feed grains carried over outside of the price support program have been comparatively stable at around 8 or 9 million tons in recent years. Practically all of the increase in carryover during the coming year is expected to be in Government stocks. This would bring the total stocks owned by CCC and under loan at the beginning of 1959-60 to over 65 million tons.

Corn Supply Exceeds 5 Billion Bushels; Larger Carryover Expected Next Year

The 1958-59 corn supply was estimated in October at 5,154 million bushels, 330 million bushels above the previous record supply of last year and more than a billion bushels above the 1952-56 average. Record yields per acre on the 74.4 million acres planted, slightly above the 1957 acreage, resulted in a 1958 crop of 3,686 million bushels, exceeding the previous record crop of 1948 by 81 million bushels. In addition to this bumper crop, record stocks of old corn totaling 1,467 million bushels were carried over from previous years.

The big crop this year is again more than ample to take care of prospective domestic use and exports. While the increasing livestock population is expected to consume more corn in 1958-59 than in 1957-58, the increase may be comparatively small since the 1958 crop is of better quality than the 1957 crop, and larger supplies of other feed grains are on hand. Total use for domestic food, seed and industrial purposes probably will be about the same as the 260 million bushels in 1957-58.

Exports of corn, including the grain equivalent of products, totaled nearly 200 million bushels in 1957-58, 16 million more than in 1956-57 and about 50 percent more than the 1952-56 average. During the coming year the much larger stocks of sorghum grain in CCC hands and the larger supply of Argentine corn will compete with domestic corn for the foreign market. Total exports, however, are expected to continue large and may be only a little below the high level in 1957-58.

Domestic utilization and exports in 1958-59 are expected to total around 3,380 million bushels, slightly larger than in 1957-58 (table 5). In this event the big 1958 crop would exceed total disappearance in 1958-59 by around 300 million bushels. This would boost the carryover into 1959-60 to around 1,775 million bushels, more than double the 1952-56 average.

Second Favorable Season for Sorghum Grain Boosts Supply To 916 Million Bushels

The 1958-59 sorghum grain supply is now estimated at 916 million bushels as a result of a second very favorable growing season and a record carryover of old grain from the big 1957 crop (table 5). The record supply

Table 5.- Corn and sorghum grain: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, average 1952-56 and annual 1953-58

Item	Average 1952-56	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Corn			
Supply							
Production	3,249.0	3,209.9	3,057.9	3,229.7	3,455.3	3,402.8	3,686
Carryover 3/	875.2	769.1	919.7	1,034.8	1,165.5	1,419.7	1,467
Imports 4/	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	1.7	1
Tota supply	4,125.2	3,980.1	3,978.7	4,265.6	4,621.7	4,824.2	5,154
Distribution							
Wet-process products 5/	135.5	128.2	138.6	141.1	139.8	142.4	140
Dry-process products							
Breakfast foods 6/	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13
Farm household use	6.4	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.5	4
Cornmeal, grits, etc. 7/	68.2	65.0	66.0	66.0	76.0	76.0	75
Alcohol and distilled spirits	23.8	23.2	22.5	27.1	28.7	26.0	26
Seed	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.0	11.4	11.5	12
Exports 4/	120.1	96.0	91.7	108.4	164.7	182.0	170
Total nonfeed uses	378.9	344.9	350.2	373.0	438.6	455.4	440
Livestock feed 8/	2,684.6	2,715.5	2,593.7	2,727.1	2,763.4	2,901.3	2,939
Total utilization	3,063.5	3,060.4	2,943.9	3,100.1	3,202.0	3,356.7	3,379
Carryover at end of year	1,061.7	919.7	1,034.8	1,165.5	1,419.7	1,467.5	1,775
				Sorghum Grain			
Supply							
Production	178.1	115.7	235.3	242.5	206.2	562.0	607
Carryover 3/	39.2	7.5	22.3	75.0	81.4	79.5	309
Total supply	217.3	123.2	257.6	317.5	287.6	641.5	916
Distribution							
Food and industry 9/	6.8	5.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10
Seed	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.8	3
Exports	32.3	15.3	47.7	66.2	22.2	58.0	75
Total nonfeed uses	41.7	22.7	58.6	76.9	34.6	70.8	88
Livestock feed 8/	122.5	78.2	124.0	159.2	173.5	261.4	303
Total utilization	164.2	100.9	182.6	236.1	208.1	332.2	391
Carryover at the end of year	53.1	22.3	75.0	81.4	79.5	309.3	525

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on conditions in October 1958. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at the end of the year.

3/ Stocks in all positions on October 1.

4/ Imports include grain equivalent of cornmeal and flour; exports are grain only.

5/ Production of starch, sirup, sugar, etc., for domestic use and export. Includes sorghum grain processing in recent year.

6/ Estimated quantities used in making prepared breakfast foods.

7/ Estimated quantities used in producing cornmeal, flour, hominy and grits for human food and for brewers' use. Does not include livestock feeds produced in the dry-milling industry. Includes export of cornmeal under foreign relief program during 1955-57.

8/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

9/ Alcohol, distilled spirits and wet-processing.

of sorghum grain before 1957 was 318 million bushels in 1955. The 562 million bushels of sorghum grain produced in 1957 resulted in a net increase of 219 million bushels in carryover stocks from the beginning of 1957-58 to the close of the year. The total utilization of 332 million bushels in 1957-58 included 274 million bushels consumed domestically and the 58 million bushels exported. This was 124 million more than in 1956-57. A further increase in domestic disappearance and exports is in prospect for 1958-59. But the big 1958 crop is expected to again result in a marked increase in stocks--probably increasing the carryover to around 525 million bushels on October 1, 1959.

The 230 million bushel increase in carryover of sorghum grain from October 1, 1957 to October 1, 1958 was nearly entirely in stocks going into the Government price support program. In 1957-58, 293 million bushels were placed under loan and purchased agreement, of which about 281 million bushels were delivered to CCC. Added to the 75 million bushels owned by CCC on October 1, 1957 this made a total of 356 million in Government hands during the 1957-58 marketing year. During the year about 60 million bushels were disposed of by CCC leaving 295 million owned by CCC on October 1, 1958. The quantity of sorghum grain going under price support is expected to be large again in 1958-59 resulting in another sharp increase in CCC stocks.

Big Supplies of Oats and Barley on Hand

The oat supply for the 1958-59 July-June marketing year is estimated at 1,765 million bushels, 192 million more than in 1957-58 and 157 million above the 1952-56 average. While the acreage seeded to oats was the smallest in more than 30 years, a record per-acre yield resulted in a crop of 1,419 million bushels, 10 percent above the 1952-56 average. Disappearance of oats during July-September totaled 414 million bushels, 5 percent greater than a year earlier (table 23). For the entire 1958-59 season, total domestic use and exports of oats may be around 150 million bushels above the comparatively small disappearance in 1957-58.

The total barley supply for 1958-59 is estimated at 659 million bushels, 12 percent above 1957-58 and 50 percent above the 1952-56 average. Both carryover and production set new records this year. The 1958 crop of 466 million bushels was 30 million more than in 1957. Production increased sharply in the important malt producing area of the mid-west, but declined from last year's high level in most of the Western States.

During July-September, domestic utilization of barley was 12 percent greater than a year earlier. Exports were 3 times those of a year earlier. Domestic use and exports are expected to be greater for the entire marketing year. They are, however, expected again to be below the record crop (plus imports) and a further increase in carryover into 1959-60 is in prospect--probably to around 200 million bushels.

Table 6 .- Oats and barley: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, average 1952-56 and annual 1953-58

Item	Average 1952-56	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Oats			
Supply							
Production	1,289.3	1,153.2	1,409.6	1,503.1	1,163.2	1,308.4	1,419
Carryover July 1 3/	280.5	249.0	226.6	302.7	347.0	240.5	326
Imports 4/	37.7	79.8	20.0	3.1	16.8	24.5	20
Total supply	1,607.5	1,482.0	1,656.2	1,808.9	1,527.0	1,573.4	1,765
Distribution							
Breakfast foods	36.7	36.5	36.5	37.0	37.0	37.0	37
Seed	113.0	117.7	119.3	112.2	108.0	95.3	105
Exports 4/	12.9	.3	12.5	25.6	24.9	25.6	25
Total nonfeed uses	162.6	154.5	168.3	174.8	169.9	157.9	167
Livestock feed 5/	1,171.7	1,100.9	1,185.3	1,287.1	1,116.6	1,089.9	1,223
Total utilization	1,334.3	1,255.4	1,353.6	1,461.9	1,286.5	1,247.8	1,390
Carryover at end of year 3/	273.2	226.6	302.7	347.0	240.5	325.6	375
				Barley			
Supply							
Production	326.5	246.7	379.3	401.2	376.9	435.7	466
Carryover July 1 3/	88.7	51.2	71.1	130.6	117.1	127.4	168
Imports 6/	28.4	38.3	24.1	28.3	26.5	24.3	25
Total supply	443.6	336.2	474.5	560.1	520.5	587.4	659
Distribution							
For alcohol and alcoholic beverages	83.8	85.9	82.5	84.6	83.2	81.7	82
For other purposes	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5
Seed	23.2	23.7	26.3	23.9	26.6	26.2	26
Exports 6/	52.8	19.0	43.5	102.9	61.8	91.8	100
Total nonfeed uses	165.4	134.1	157.8	216.9	177.1	205.2	213
Livestock feed 5/	178.7	131.0	186.2	226.1	216.0	214.1	246
Total utilization	344.1	265.1	344.0	443.0	393.1	419.3	459
Carryover at end of year 3/	99.5	71.1	130.6	117.1	127.4	168.1	200

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Preliminary estimates based on conditions in October 1958. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at end of the year.
3/ Stocks in all positions.
4/ Imports include grain equivalent of oatmeal; exports are grain only.
5/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.
6/ Both imports and exports include grain equivalent of malt.

Table 7.- Feed grain production, by regions, average 1952-56, annual 1953-58 1/

Year	North Atlantic					South Atlantic				
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
Average 1952-56	115,331	60,541	10,537	---	4,451	220,574	53,571	10,272	2,422	7,348
1953	109,493	58,543	8,216	---	4,200	218,723	51,126	8,763	1,586	7,197
1954	117,262	63,144	12,031	---	4,582	174,925	59,601	11,201	2,030	6,177
1955	108,521	66,522	12,401	---	4,401	246,763	52,984	10,556	4,000	8,122
1956	124,707	59,591	11,946	---	4,732	264,733	63,627	12,915	3,367	8,835
1957	100,826	71,695	11,241	---	4,240	215,329	49,641	11,060	4,033	7,202
1958 2/	129,642	69,009	12,810	---	5,042	297,752	45,409	12,251	5,587	9,514
	East North Central					West North Central				
Average 1952-56	1,231,244	416,210	13,100	131	41,452	1,369,244	627,133	117,431	43,791	52,417
1953	1,171,537	366,972	7,870	56	38,865	1,412,733	548,678	90,565	36,186	51,522
1954	1,203,899	411,656	13,880	66	40,631	1,310,591	713,139	129,930	68,570	53,145
1955	1,240,853	503,594	18,580	66	43,249	1,229,819	744,047	152,300	44,863	51,251
1956	1,370,968	408,622	17,258	400	45,350	1,339,419	495,645	134,959	47,828	50,012
1957	1,221,086	366,605	14,668	2,070	40,466	1,524,374	674,666	139,160	253,130	63,905
1958 2/	1,293,072	447,829	15,640	2,584	43,819	1,571,743	717,104	186,659	255,723	67,122
	South Central					Western				
Average 1952-56	273,550	79,966	10,066	114,255	12,380	39,018	51,874	165,043	17,498	6,373
1953	268,275	78,939	6,993	67,070	10,821	29,135	48,947	124,316	10,821	4,886
1954	216,113	108,133	14,433	143,011	12,132	35,101	53,928	197,779	21,618	7,198
1955	351,776	82,114	11,289	166,681	16,102	52,011	53,813	196,099	26,916	7,777
1956	303,491	85,698	13,379	134,250	13,949	51,965	49,977	186,416	20,360	7,299
1957	277,705	86,288	18,264	263,266	16,966	63,512	59,465	241,302	39,478	9,626
1958 2/	332,115	86,771	27,860	303,028	19,841	61,894	53,229	211,081	40,196	8,776

1/ North Atlantic - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island , Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

East North Central - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

West North Central - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.

South Atlantic - Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

South Central - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

Western - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California.

2/ Based on October 1 indications.

Feed Grain Production Large In All Regions

The 1958 growing season was unusually good in practically all areas of the country. Production of feed grains is above average in all major regions, with greatest increases in the Western Corn Belt States and the Southern States (table 7). Production of each of the four feed grains has increased sharply in the West North Central region in the last 2 years. The total tonnage output for the region this year is a third larger than in 1956. Sorghum grain production has expanded rapidly in this area with 1957 and 1958 crops more than 5 times the production in 1956.

Feed grain production in the South also is up sharply, principally as a result of increased production of sorghum grain and corn. In the Western States, total feed grain production is 38 percent above the 1952-56 average, but 9 percent below the record output of last year. Production in the North Atlantic States is up sharply from the below average production of last year and 13 percent above average.

Feed Grain Exports Reach Record Level

Total exports of feed grains have increased sharply in recent years, reaching a record of 9.8 million tons for the 1957-58 marketing year, 4 million above the 1952-56 average (table 3). Exports in 1958-59 are expected to continue heavy--probably totaling near the 1957-58 level. Although corn may drop a little below the 200 million bushels (including grain equivalent of products) exported this year--the highest in 60 years--sorghum grain and barley may exceed the 1957-58 levels. While feed supplies are large in some competing countries, record domestic stocks will continue to put pressure on exports as an outlet of surplus feed grains.

Domestic corn will meet with more competition from Argentina in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. The Argentine corn crop harvested last spring was estimated at 225 million bushels compared with only 106 million in 1957. From April through August, 27.5 million bushels of corn were exported from Argentina, more than double the exports in the same period of 1957. However, the bulk of the big 1958 crop is still on hand and exports from Argentina are expected to continue heavy during the remainder of the April-March marketing year.

The total supply of oats in Canada for 1958-59 is estimated at 558 million bushels, 8 percent smaller than in 1957-58, while the barley supply of 362 million bushels is practically the same as last year. Production of oats and barley in Europe are a little below the big crops of 1956 and 1957, although they are well above the 1950-54 average. The large volume of low quality wheat in France and some of the other European countries will make more wheat available for feeding. This will tend to limit the volume of feed grain imports required by these countries.

Exports of feed grains have continued heavy since the payment-in-kind program became effective for corn on May 12 and for other feed grains on July 1. During May-September, 70 million bushels of corn including products were exported, a little below the heavy movement in the same period of 1957, but much larger than in that period of other recent years. Exports of barley and sorghum grain during July-September have been much heavier than a year earlier, while oats exports have been about the same.

As shown in table 8, during 1957-58 the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg were heavy importers of United States feed grains. Mexico imported substantial quantities of corn in 1957-58, largely as a result of the 1957 drought, taking about 22 percent of the total U. S. exports. Japan was the principal Asiatic importing country, taking mainly corn and barley.

PROSPECTS FOR HIGH-PROTEIN AND BYPRODUCT FEED SUPPLIES

Upward Trend in High-Protein Feed Supply to Continue in 1958-59

The total tonnage of high-protein feed available for feeding in the 1958-59 feeding year is expected to be about 4 percent larger than the supply for 1957-58. The total supply of protein feeds has increased steadily for several years reaching an estimated 13.9 million tons (soybean meal equivalent) in 1957-58 nearly a fifth above the 1952-56 average (table 9). Most of this increase resulted from expanded soybean meal production, which increased 64 percent from 1953-54 to 1957-58. A record soybean crop is available for crushing in 1958-59, and the cottonseed crop is estimated to be up moderately from the small 1957 crop. Both of these crops will contribute to greater supplies of oilseed meal in 1958-59.

Larger Output of Byproduct Feeds in Prospect

Supplies of oilseed cake and meal for 1958-59 are expected to total around 12 million tons (table 10). Production is expected to exceed the 10.8 million tons produced in 1957-58 with gains made in every major oilseed meal except copra. Carryover stocks of the 5 oilseed meals on October 1 totaled 148,000 tons, less than half as large as a year ago. Imports are expected to continue at the 1957-58 rate of about 120,000 tons. Allowing for exports at near the 1957-58 level and a larger carryover next October 1, the quantity of oilseed meal available for feeding in 1958-59 would be about 5 percent larger than in 1957-58.

The soybean meal supply for 1958-59 is expected to total over 8.8 million tons, around 6 percent more than last year. Assuming 1958-59 exports are about the same as in 1957-58 and carryover stocks at the close of the year are somewhat larger, the quantity available for feeding in 1958-59 would be up by more than 400,000 tons over the 7,970,000 tons fed in 1957-58.

Table 8 .- Feed grains: United States exports, by countries of destination, 1955-57 1/

Countries	Corn			Countries	Sorghum grain		
	October-September				October-September		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 2/		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 2/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Canada	4,259	13,503	13,071	Mexico	3/	557	1,576
Mexico	2,273	21,618	39,394	Ireland	2,815	329	0
United Kingdom	39,663	50,994	46,515	United Kingdom	14,679	1,769	9,893
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,185	13,683	12,718	Belgium and Luxembourg	11,675	5,626	10,173
Netherlands	11,968	14,671	20,538	Netherlands	11,795	5,668	11,611
West Germany	6,859	12,109	5,099	West Germany	10,569	1,880	2,783
Austria	7,309	8,306	6,891	Norway	4,222	1,324	2,982
Greece	1,560	3,102	3,763	Denmark	4,005	411	3,140
Israel	38	2,852	1,311	Israel	3,507	3,625	9,775
Japan	3,350	10,551	12,578	Japan	1,212	0	0
Other	18,844	12,589	19,119	Other	1,713	1,050	5,655
Total	107,308	163,978	180,997	Total	66,192	22,239	57,588

Countries	Barley			Countries	Oats		
	July-June				July-June		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 2/		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 2/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Mexico	674	1,426	1,430	Mexico	6	220	373
United Kingdom	1,808	113	16,757	Cuba	341	269	370
Netherlands	26,037	6,593	11,798	United Kingdom	0	500	3,646
Belgium and Luxembourg	28,544	3,559	13,827	Netherlands	14,701	14,252	11,104
West Germany	9,496	5,327	6,696	Belgium and Luxembourg	6,880	7,935	8,949
Spain	1,538	3,880	710	Switzerland	1,379	379	260
Switzerland	2,193	70	2,093	Greece	1,306	955	784
Turkey	2,946	1,289	448	West Germany	422	0	44
Korea	3,591	18,170	9,890	Sweden	294	0	0
Japan	16,863	14,003	14,475	Other	279	343	54
Other	4,550	2,914	8,830				
Total	98,240	57,344	86,954	Total	25,608	24,853	25,584

1/ Exports as grain only, not including grain equivalent of products or corn exported under the food for relief or charity program.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.- High-protein feeds: Quantity available for feeding, high-protein feed-consuming animal units, and quantity per animal unit, United States, average 1952-56, annual 1949-58

Year beginning October 1	Quantity available for feeding (In terms of 44 percent protein soybean meal equivalent) 1/						Animal units fed annually	Quantity per animal unit
	Oilseed meal			Animal protein	Grain protein	Total		
	Soybean meal	Other oilseed meals 2/	Total					
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million units	Pounds
Average 1952-56	5,797	2,513	8,310	2,980	840	12,130	101.8	238
1949	4,336	2,584	6,920	2,456	831	10,207	99.0	206
1950	5,546	2,251	7,797	2,466	1,069	11,332	101.3	224
1951	5,527	2,697	8,224	2,638	817	11,679	102.0	229
1952	5,455	2,624	8,079	2,657	767	11,503	100.2	230
1953	4,965	2,876	7,841	2,955	826	11,622	100.2	232
1954	5,428	2,381	7,809	2,977	853	11,639	101.5	229
1955	6,042	2,429	8,471	3,254	897	12,622	104.2	242
1956	7,093	2,253	9,346	3,054	857	13,257	102.8	258
1957 3/	7,970	2,126	10,096	2,900	859	13,855	102.8	270
1958 3/	8,400	2,237	10,637	2,957	856	14,450	107.0	270

1/ Conversion factors to obtain quantity available for feeding in terms of soybean meal equivalent and animal units fed annually are given in the Grain and Feed Statistics, March, 1958.

2/ Cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra meals.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1956-58

Item	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks (October 1) 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses 2/	Exports	Stocks (September 30) 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1956-57								
Soybean	111	7,509	3/	7,620	7,093	30	442	55
Cottonseed	141	2,289	55	2,485	2,216	30	30	209
Linseed	12	576	3	591	484	---	43	64
Peanut	2	63	---	65	47	---	15	3
Copra	1	113	67	181	180	---	0	1
Total	267	10,550	125	10,942	10,020	60	530	332
1957-58 4/								
Soybean	55	8,284	1	8,340	7,970	30	292	48
Cottonseed	209	1,919	40	2,168	2,060	30	7	71
Linseed	64	435	8	507	473	---	8	26
Peanut	3	48	---	51	47	---	2	2
Copra	1	119	71	191	190	---	---	1
Total	332	10,805	120	11,257	10,740	60	309	148
1958-59 4/								
Soybean	48	8,800	---	8,848	8,400			
Cottonseed	71	2,200	50	2,321	2,150			
Linseed	26	475	5	506	475			
Peanut	2	100	---	102	85			
Copra	1	120	70	191	190			
Total	148	11,695	125	11,968	11,300			

1/ Stocks at processors' plants. 2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. 3/ Less than 500 tons. 4/ Preliminary.

The supply of cottonseed meal for 1958-59 is expected to be around 150,000 tons over the 2,168,000 tons in 1957-58. The 1958-59 production is expected to be around 280,000 tons above the 1,919,000 produced in 1957-58, but this is partly offset by smaller October 1 stocks (table 10). With the October 1 carryover of 71,000 tons, the increased production anticipated in 1958-59 will provide a little larger quantity for feed use in 1958-59, even if exports and carryover at the end of the year should increase from the low levels of 1957-58.

Tankage and meat meal production should increase as livestock and poultry slaughter rises, probably around 5 or 6 percent above the 1957-58 level. It is too early to fully appraise fish meal prospects, but it appears likely that supplies will be as large as in 1957-58.

Supplies of gluten feed and brewers' and distillers' dried grains available for feeding probably will continue at the 1957-58 rate of 1,534,000 tons, which was above the 1952-56 average. Supplies of wheat millfeeds and alfalfa meal are expected to remain near the 1957-58 level. The demand for alfalfa meal has declined in recent years. The quantity fed in 1957-58 was 4 percent smaller than in 1954-55 while prices dropped 16 percent during the 3 years.

The quantity of molasses available for livestock feeding in 1957-58 totaled about 390 million gallons, about 30 percent more than in 1956-57. The quantity available for feeding in 1958-59 will probably be close to the amount fed this past year.

The quantity of fats and oils going into livestock feeds is included in table 11 for the first time. The use of fats and oils, mainly inedible tallow and grease, increased from 96,000 tons in 1954-55 to 256,000 tons for 1957-58. The quantity fed in 1958-59 is expected to about equal the high level of 1957-58.

PROSPECTS FOR HAY SUPPLIES AND PRICES

Record Hay Supply Per Animal Unit in Prospect

The 1958-59 hay supply totals almost 147 million tons, the largest on record both in total and per roughage-consuming animal unit. The supply includes a hay crop only slightly smaller than the record 1957 crop and a record large carryover of 26.5 million tons, half again as large as the 1957 carryover. The total number of roughage-consuming animal units is expected to be a little larger than in 1957-58. The supply per animal unit of 1.53 tons is 17 percent above the 1952-56 average.

Table 11.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, average 1952-56, annual 1953-58 1/

Item	Average 1952-56	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/	1958 3/
HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oilseed cake and meal							
Soybean cake and meal	5,808	4,965	5,428	6,042	7,093	7,970	8,400
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,546	2,926	2,405	2,511	2,216	2,060	2,150
Linseed cake and meal	483	526	488	439	483	473	475
Peanut cake and meal	40	63	18	27	46	47	85
Copra cake and meal	186	196	182	160	181	190	190
Total	9,063	8,676	8,521	9,179	10,019	10,740	11,300
Animal proteins							
Tankage and meat meal	1,302	1,078	1,339	1,557	1,502	1,400	1,480
Fish meal and solubles	418	438	395	464	402	400	400
Commercial dried milk products	189	395	165	135	120	115	110
Noncommercial milk products	1,157	1,225	1,165	1,105	1,050	1,000	960
Total	3,066	3,136	3,064	3,261	3,074	2,915	2,950
Grain protein feeds							
Gluten feed and meal	1,014	1,001	1,034	1,072	1,010	1,031	1,025
Brewers' dried grains	234	228	238	246	236	225	225
Distillers' dried grains	251	244	251	286	290	278	280
Total	1,499	1,473	1,523	1,604	1,536	1,534	1,530
OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS							
Wheat millfeeds	4,614	4,669	4,567	4,487	4,628	4,699	4,700
Rice millfeeds	267	273	303	238	257	242	260
Dried and molasses beet pulp	493	497	554	478	550	600	600
Alfalfa meal	1,201	1,210	1,324	1,249	1,178	1,277	1,200
Fats and oils	4/	4/	96	142	198	256	250
Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 5/	3,470	3,600	3,800	3,500	3,100	3,600	3,600
Total	10,045	10,249	10,644	10,094	9,911	10,674	10,610
Group total all byproduct feeds	23,673	23,534	23,752	24,138	24,540	25,863	26,390

1/ Estimated use for feed is derived by adding production and imports; deducting exports, utilization for food and other nonfeed uses, and adjusting for changes in stocks of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut and copra cakes and meals, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and alfalfa meal.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Preliminary estimates based on indication in October 1958.

4/ Data not available prior to 1954.

5/ Estimated quantities of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses and screenings available for livestock feeding.

Growing conditions continued good to excellent during August and all regions improved during September. Of the important mid-western producing States, Iowa showed the greatest increase while the only significant decrease was in South Dakota where hot, dry weather reduced yields. Quality of later cuttings has generally been good in contrast with low quality of many first cuttings which were damaged by frequent rains in most areas of the central and eastern States.

The production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures totaled 66 million tons, 4 percent below the record last year, but still accounting for over half of total hay production.

Supplies Well Distributed By Areas

Record supplies of hay are on hand in all regions of the country except in the East North Central States. In this region the supply is considerably below last year. The number of roughage-consuming animal units in the region decreased slightly and the estimated supply per animal unit is about average. Supplies in the neighboring States of the West North Central Region are much more than adequate. Supplies are generally well distributed; areas of short supplies are much smaller than they have been in any of the past several years. Only in local areas of northern Great Plains and Lake Regions has drought resulted in short supplies.

Hay Prices Lower in Most Areas Than in 1957-58

Average prices received by farmers for hay in October have been slightly lower than last October. With the record supply available per animal unit, prices during the coming year probably will average lower than in 1957-58. Prices this October are much lower in the East, where drought in 1957 severely reduced production. Hay prices in October were relatively low in the West North Central States, where a bumper crop was harvested. In the eastern Corn Belt, however, prices received by farmers are above those of 1957; this is the only region that shows price increase over last year.

Excellent Pastures and Ranges Have Provided Additional Feed for Livestock This Fall

Pastures over most of the country were unusually good on October 1 when they were reported unchanged from a month earlier. This is in contrast to the usual decline from September 1 to October 1. Nationally, pasture condition was 6 percent above last year and 15 percent above average for the date. Rainfall was generally adequate to maintain good grass feed over the country except in some areas of the northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States.

Table 12.- Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1952-56, annual 1954-58

Year beginning May	Production	Carryover May 1	Total supply	Disappearance	Roughage-consuming animal units 1/	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average 1952-56	108,782	15,522	124,304	108,274	95,278	1.30	1.14
1954	107,834	15,641	123,475	108,185	96,153	1.28	1.13
1955	112,737	15,290	128,027	111,499	96,034	1.33	1.16
1956	108,680	16,528	125,208	107,525	93,364	1.34	1.15
1957	121,402	17,683	139,085	112,604	92,905	1.50	1.21
1958 2/	120,374	26,481	146,855		95,700	1.53	

1/ Roughage consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 70, page 50, Grain and Feed Statistics, March 1958. 2/ Preliminary, based on indications in October.

Table 13.- Hay supplies: Total and per animal unit, by regions, average 1952-56, annual 1954-58

Year	Supply 1/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Supply 1/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
	North Atlantic Region 2/			South Atlantic Region		
Average 1952-56	13,993	5,774	2.42	6,668	7,075	.94
1954	13,858	5,812	2.38	5,992	7,128	.84
1955	13,698	5,738	2.39	6,980	7,036	.99
1956	13,722	5,640	2.43	6,850	7,047	.97
1957 3/	13,494	5,454	2.47	6,535	7,069	.92
1958 4/	15,314	5,500	2.78	7,142	7,100	1.01
	East North Central Region			West North Central Region		
Average 1952-56	27,201	14,117	1.93	40,080	26,369	1.52
1954	26,607	14,064	1.89	41,646	26,920	1.55
1955	27,430	14,163	1.94	41,653	26,712	1.56
1956	28,023	14,163	1.94	39,014	25,631	1.52
1957 3/	28,633	13,859	2.07	48,823	26,131	1.87
1958 4/	26,362	13,500	1.95	53,168	28,100	1.89
	South Central Region 2/			Western Region 2/		
Average 1952-56	11,472	22,599	.51	24,890	19,223	1.29
1954	10,532	22,753	.46	24,840	19,476	1.28
1955	13,468	22,710	.59	24,798	19,677	1.26
1956	11,885	21,809	.54	25,742	19,074	1.35
1957 3/	13,573	21,565	.63	28,027	18,827	1.49
1958 4/	15,335	22,000	.70	29,534	19,500	1.51

1/ Production plus farm stocks on May 1. 2/ Composition of regions shown in footnote 1, table 7. North Atlantic Region includes New England and Middle Atlantic. South Central Region includes both East and West South Central Region, and Western Region includes Mountain and Pacific Regions. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Preliminary, based on October indications.

Table 14.- Hay: Average price per ton received by farmers, by regions, October 1958 with comparisons

Region	October			1958			
	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New England	28.45	29.50	33.80	32.80	30.20	30.50	30.20
Middle Atlantic	24.85	25.00	25.80	22.50	22.10	22.90	23.70
East North Central	20.95	19.40	18.10	17.80	18.50	19.90	20.60
West North Central	18.25	18.60	13.90	11.60	11.60	11.90	12.20
South Atlantic	31.30	28.10	30.80	28.70	28.30	27.70	27.70
East South Central	25.95	21.20	21.50	22.20	21.50	21.10	21.30
West South Central	26.80	28.00	21.40	17.90	17.80	17.90	18.10
Mountain	23.05	22.50	16.80	15.30	15.50	16.10	16.30
Pacific	24.40	22.00	21.30	19.70	20.10	19.50	20.40
United States	22.20	21.50	18.50	17.10	17.20	17.60	18.00

DEMAND AND PRICE PROSPECTS FOR FEED GRAINS AND BYPRODUCT FEEDS

Feed Grain Prices Expected to Average A Little Below 1957-58 Level

Feed grain prices in 1958-59 are expected to average a little below the 1957-58 level, principally as a result of the record 1958 production. Price supports for 1958 crops of corn, barley and sorghum grain also are a little lower than in 1957 and livestock prices are expected to be below the favorable level of the past year. On the other hand, the better quality of the 1958 corn and sorghum grain crops will make a larger percentage of these grains eligible for price support, and livestock production is increasing. These factors will aid in maintaining the level of feed grain prices. Prices of feed grains have declined seasonally since June as farmers have been harvesting the record 1958 crops. The price decline in this period has been about the same as a year earlier and feed grain prices in October were only 2 percent lower than in October 1957. Feed grain prices this fall and winter may average near last year's level, but probably will not advance as sharply next spring and summer as the 20 percent rise from January to June in 1958.

Corn prices have declined seasonally since August. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago reached a seasonal high of $1.36 per bushel for the week ended August 15. The 18 percent decline from this level to the $1.12 average for the 3rd week of October was much more than the 1949-57 average decline of about 10 percent for that period. The average price received by farmers in mid-October of $1.04 per bushel was slightly below the October price last year. This was 32 cents below the support price of $1.36 to farmers complying with acreage allotments and 2 cents below the support of $1.06 to noncompliers.

Corn prices this winter may average close to the level for the same period of a year earlier. The crop is 8 percent larger, but it is expected to be of much better quality than last year, and prices will not be depressed as they were last year by the larger marketings of high moisture corn from the 1957 harvest. Last year, harvesting was extended over a 4-month period, and corn prices made little recovery from the seasonal low until after February. The seasonal pattern in corn prices this fall and winter should be nearer normal. In the postwar years, corn prices have usually reached a seasonal low in November; but prices have usually recovered fairly rapidly in December and January, after which they have advanced more slowly through the winter and spring to a seasonal high in July. The seasonal rise in the first 6 months of 1959 probably will be much less than the 28 percent rise in prices received by farmers from January to June of 1958.

Table 15.- Feed grains: National average support prices, 1955-58

Year	Corn			Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain
	Commercial area		Non-commercial area 1/			
	To compliers	To non-compliers				
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.
1955	1.58	2/	1.18	.61	.94	1.78
1956	1.50	1.25	1.24	.65	1.02	1.97
1957	1.40	1.10	1.27	.61	.95	1.86
1958	1.36	1.06	1.02	.61	.93	1.83

1/ Supports in the noncommercial area were based on a national average rate of approximately 67.5 percent of parity in 1955 and 1958 and 70 percent in 1956 and 1957.

2/ Supports not available to noncomplying farmers prior to 1956.

With the much larger crop of oats this year, prices were lower last summer than a year earlier and they are expected to average a little lower for the 1958-59 season. In October the average price received by farmers for oats was 56.2 cents per bushel, 5 cents lower than a year earlier and also 5 cents below the 1958 national average support. Barley prices in the important midwestern States during July-October have been about the same as a year earlier, while they have been higher than a year ago in the West Coast States where production is smaller this year. The average price received in October was 86.5 cents per bushel, 3 cents higher than a year earlier, but 6.5 cents below the 1958 support level.

With another record harvest of sorghum grain this year, sorghum grain prices have declined sharply this fall. The average prices received by farmers dropped from $1.82 per 100 pounds in July to $1.57 in October. The mid-October price, however, was 14 cents higher than a year earlier, but 26 cents below the 1958 national average support of $1.83 per 100 pounds. The better quality of this year's barley and sorghum grain crops appears to be the major factor in maintaining prices of these grains above those of a year earlier, in spite of the larger 1958 crops and the record supplies. Sorghum grain prices usually reach a seasonal low in November and advance during the marketing year, especially when prices are below the support level during the harvesting season. A similar pattern seems probable this year. With the bumper crop in 1957, average prices received by farmers rose from $1.42 per 100 pounds in November to $1.82 in July. This was still 4 cents below the national average support level.

More Stable High-Protein Feed Prices Expected in 1958-59

High-protein feed prices are expected to be more stable in 1958-59 than in 1957-58, but they probably will average a little lower. Last fall and winter the index of high-protein feed prices dropped to 74 percent of the 1947-49 average, the lowest level since 1945. From this low level, prices rose about 20 percent by April, leveled off in May and June, then went up another 8 percent in July. Although prices of these feeds have declined from the high July average, in October they averaged about 8 percent higher than a year earlier. High-protein feed prices this fall and winter may average a little higher than last, but are expected to be much more stable during the year, averaging below the high 1958 levels during the spring and summer of 1959.

During the past year, price increases among the high-protein feeds were greatest for soybean meal and animal protein. While prices of these feeds are influenced to quite an extent by the general forces that affect the price of feed grains, they also derive strength from the demand for their use in formula feeds. Demand for most types of prepared feeds during 1958 has been good. Increased production of poultry, especially broilers, has expanded the demand for prepared poultry feeds. There also has been a marked increase in recent years in the demand for protein supplements for hogs and cattle feeding. The

Table 16.- Prices of specified feed grains and byproduct feeds, monthly January-September, weekly July-October, 1957 and 1958

Period	Corn, No. 3 Yellow 1/, Chicago		Oats, No. 2 White 1/, Minneapolis		Milo, No. 2 Yellow 1/, Kansas City		Middlings, standard, Minneapolis		Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago		Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis		Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
January	1.34	1.11	.779	.634	2.45	1.85	44.25	33.50	61.20	55.25	57.45	57.30	71.25	79.05
February	1.28	1.13	.737	.644	2.31	1.89	42.00	33.50	58.30	58.40	55.75	60.00	71.95	85.00
March	1.29	1.16	.724	.659	2.34	2.02	43.75	40.00	58.25	65.75	54.55	63.10	70.00	101.90
April	1.30	1.29	.713	.665	2.32	2.05	43.80	43.50	56.90	71.00	54.40	63.15	71.00	106.30
May	1.33	1.31	.725	.664	2.24	2.05	38.50	39.25	56.90	67.10	51.60	62.95	69.05	103.45
June	1.32	1.35	.682	.631	2.20	2.10	35.75	35.25	55.75	68.25	52.00	63.40	69.05	101.90
July	1.34	1.34	.665	.624	2.27	2.22	36.50	40.70	58.10	80.15	54.05	66.70	77.75	119.15
August	1.31	1.34	.640	.591	2.07	2.21	33.50	31.75	64.40	71.60	58.40	64.50	80.00	120.60
September	1.26	1.27	.655	.603	1.75	1.89	32.25	32.50	62.50	71.20	53.95	58.60	78.75	107.75
Week ended 2/														
July 4	1.30	1.35	.706	.627	2.21	2.12	37.00	44.00	55.50	72.25	52.00	62.50	73.75	114.50
11	1.33	1.34	.695	.636	2.23	2.19	37.50	37.00	57.50	76.50	53.00	63.50	76.25	113.75
18	1.36	1.35	.684	.639	2.28	2.26	36.00	40.50	58.50	79.50	53.75	68.00	78.75	116.25
25	1.35	1.35	.658	.623	2.28	2.26	36.50	44.50	59.00	88.50	56.00	70.00	80.00	123.75
August 1	1.34	1.35	.639	.606	2.28	2.22	35.50	37.50	60.00	83.50	55.50	69.50	80.00	127.50
8	1.35	1.35	.637	.606	2.18	---	35.50	33.50	63.50	79.00	58.50	68.00	81.25	123.75
15	1.34	1.36	.625	.597	2.12	2.24	33.50	31.50	63.50	71.50	60.00	64.00	81.25	123.75
22	1.31	1.34	.644	.572	2.10	2.18	33.00	31.50	65.50	66.50	58.00	64.00	80.00	120.00
29	1.26	1.30	.648	.589	1.95	2.23	32.00	30.50	65.50	69.50	57.00	62.00	77.50	115.00
September 5	1.25	1.30	.643	.596	1.89	2.07	32.50	31.00	64.50	72.50	55.50	61.50	76.25	112.50
12	1.28	1.27	.660	.602	---	1.90	32.00	31.50	61.00	68.50	53.00	60.00	78.75	108.75
19	1.28	1.25	.665	.613	1.73	1.83	32.00	32.50	62.50	70.00	53.75	60.00	80.00	106.25
26	1.26	1.23	.666	.604	1.70	1.85	32.50	32.50	62.00	72.00	53.50	58.00	80.00	106.25
October 3	1.18	1.25	.639	.604	1.61	1.75	32.50	35.00	59.50	73.00	52.50	53.50	81.00	105.00
10	1.18	1.27	.656	.606	1.60	1.72	30.50	31.50	58.50	66.50	51.00	53.50	80.00	106.50
17	1.19	1.20	.666	.626	1.67	1.74	30.00	30.00	58.50	62.00	51.00	53.50	78.75	105.25
24	1.22	1.12	.673	.632	1.87	1.74	30.50	30.00	57.50	57.50	50.50	55.50	77.50	104.00
31							31.50	32.00	56.50	56.50	50.00	59.50	76.25	100.25

1/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.
2/ Prices of byproduct feeds, wholesale, bagged for Tuesday within the week.

smaller production of tankage and meat scraps gave added strength to prices of these feeds and they rose to the highest levels since 1952. The favorable level of livestock prices with above-average livestock-feed price ratios also have supported the demand for prepared feeds and in turn high-protein feeds in 1958.

Expected increases in livestock and poultry production will help to maintain protein feed prices during the coming year. Prices of livestock and livestock products, however, are expected to average somewhat lower. Larger supplies of soybean meal and animal protein are in prospect. These forces are expected to result in prices of soybean meal and animal proteins averaging a little below the 1957-58 levels, although they may continue in stronger demand, relative to supplies, than feed grains.

Prices of lower protein feeds such as wheat millfeeds, hominy feed and oat millfeeds, because of their similarity to grains will continue to be influenced by the level of feed grain prices. These feeds are least affected by special demands of formula feeds producers.

During the last several years alfalfa meal has been in special demand for its high vitamin A content. However, alfalfa meal prices this past summer have averaged substantially lower than a year earlier. This reflects in part the favorable growing season and larger supplies of alfalfa meal. Another factor in weaker alfalfa meal prices may be the trend toward lower fiber content in poultry feeds, also an influence in the demand for alfalfa meal.

Increased Livestock Production in Prospect for 1958-59

The number of livestock to be fed during 1958-59, in terms of grain-consuming animal units, is expected to be about 6 percent above the 162 million fed in 1957-58. Much of this increase is expected to be in hogs, although some increase also is in prospect for poultry and cattle feeding. The 1958 spring pig crop was 2 percent larger than the 1957 crop and present indications are for an increase of at least 14 percent in the 1958 fall crop. A substantial increase in the 1959 spring pig crop also is in prospect. If these prospects materialize it would mean an increase of around 12 percent in the hogs to be fed in 1958-59.

Cattle feeding also is expected to be up in 1958-59, as favorable feed prices will continue to encourage grain feeding. On October 1 the number on feed in 13 States was 12 percent above a year earlier. Dairy cows are expected to continue to be fed record quantities of grain and other concentrates per head. Heavier feeding per cow is the result of increasing milk production per cow, as well as, the favorable milk-feed price relationships of the last 2 or 3 years. The number of laying hens is expected to be up about 2 or 4 percent and a further increase is in prospect for broilers during the 1958-59 October-September feeding year.

Prospects for Livestock-Feed Price Ratios

The very favorable relationship between prices of livestock products and feed during the past year or so has been a major factor in the prospective increase in livestock production and liberal feeding per head. The hog-corn ratio averaged 18.4 during the October-September feeding year, the highest annual average of record. The hog-corn ratio is expected to decline from this high level in 1958-59, but it probably will continue above the 1947-56 average of 13.2.

Slaughter cattle prices also have been much higher than average relative to corn prices. The beef steer-corn ratio,based on Chicago prices, averaged 21.7 during the 1957-58 October-September feeding year compared with the 1948-57 average of 17.5. The ratio is expected to continue above average during the coming year. Milk and butterfat prices also are expected to continue above average in relation to the cost of dairy ration. During 1957-58 the milk-feed ratio averaged 1.42 compared with the 1947-56 average of 1.26 and the butterfat feed ratio of 23.9 compared with the average of 21.9. While the poultry- and egg-feed price ratios in 1957-58 were generally below average for egg producers they were more favorable than in 1956-57.

FEED GRAIN OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS

Record Stocks of Feed Grains Dominate the Outlook for The Next Few Years

If present prospects for feed grain production and utilization for 1958-59 are realized, the carryover of feed grains into 1959-60 will total about 75 million tons, 25 percent over 1957-58 and nearly 4 times the 20 million tons carried over in 1952. About half of the 55 million ton build-up in stocks since 1952 has come from the bumper feed grain crops of 1957 and 1958. The other half was built up more slowly during the years 1952-56.

These big stocks of feed grains that will be on hand for 1959-60 and the years that follow dominate the outlook for feed grains over the next few years. They will play a major role in the overall feed situation, whether we have years of short crops, or average or better than average crops.

These stocks may be considered in 3 parts: (1) The essential working stocks needed to take care of processing and feeding needs in the transition from one crop to the next. (2) Desirable reserve stocks to meet emergency needs. (3) Surplus stocks.

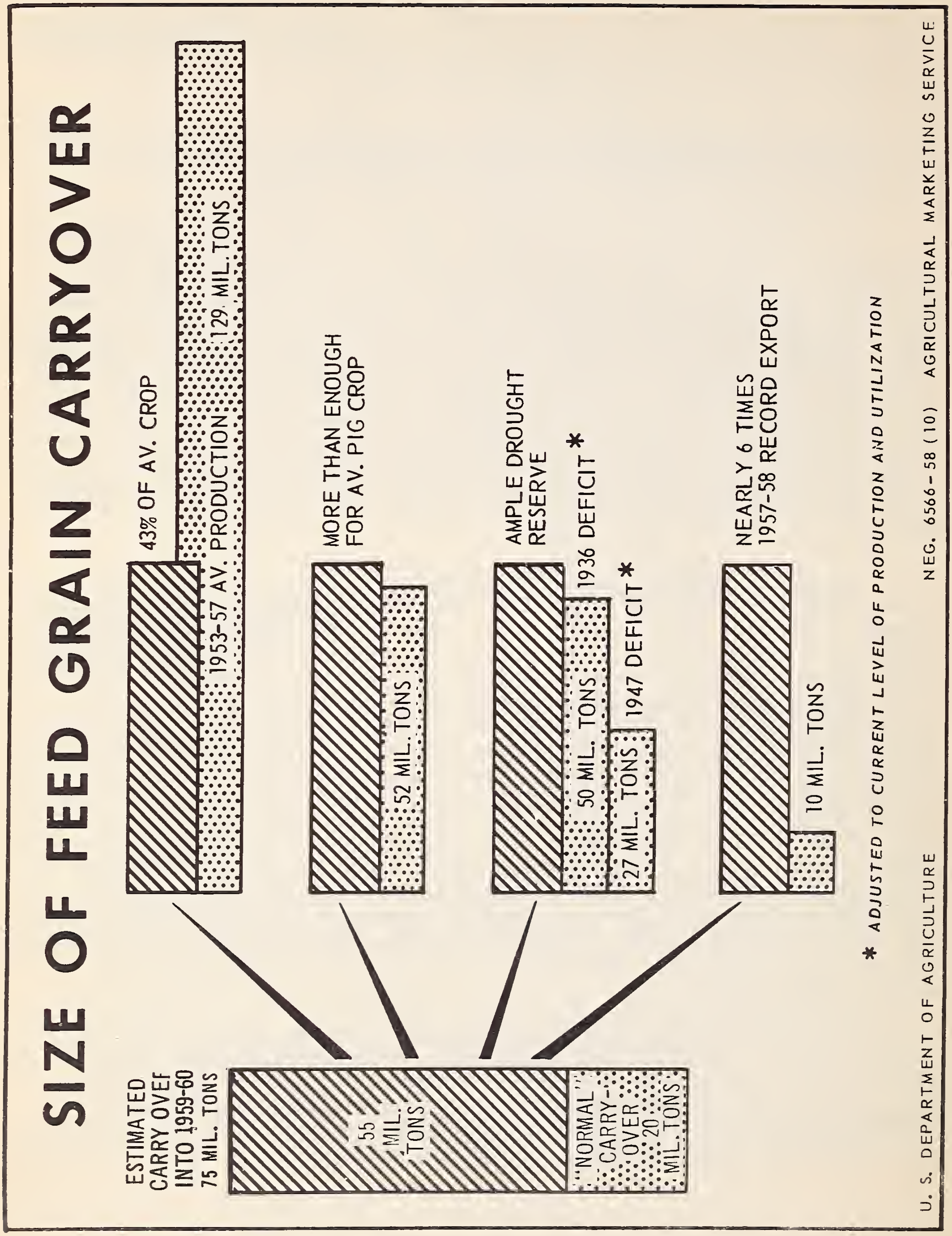
The proportion of these big carryover stocks falling into each of these 3 categories cannot be readily determined. The designation of the relative quantities in the 3 categories is more or less flexible depending on the criterion used in determining the desirable size of working stocks and reserve needs. Whether these stocks turn out to be an increasing problem of disposal or a desired reserve, they are now the most significant single factor in the outlook for feed and livestock for the next few years.

Comparisons given in the chart on page 28 show how these stocks measure up to an annual year's production, feed consumed by the combined spring and fall pig crop and the deficit in a severe drought year.

In these comparisons, allowance is made for what might be considered a "normal" carryover. The stocks above "normal" stocks may be considered as available for use without reducing carryover to an undesirably low level. It is not the intention here to imply that these are entirely surplus stocks. They may turn out to be, at least in part, a desirable reserve, depending on circumstances of the next several years. For the purpose of these comparisons, the "normal" carryover is taken as 20 million tons. This would include an allowance for carryover of corn designated in the Agricultural Act of 1954 as 15 percent of normal domestic consumption and exports--or currently around 500 million bushels. The carryover allowance for the other grains is taken at about the 1950-54 average--oats, 250 million bushels; barley, 75 million bushels and sorghum grain, 25 million bushels. The 75 million ton carryover in prospect for 1959-60 would be about 55 million tons above this 20 million ton allowance for "normal" carryover.

Stocks in terms of production and drought deficit -- These above-normal carryover stocks of 55 million tons would be 43 percent of the 1953-57 average production of 129 million tons. They would be sufficient to fully make up for the deficit of a very unfavorable season such as 1936 or 1947 and still leave at least a "normal" carryover at the close of the year. In 1936, feed grain production dropped 38 percent below the 1929-33 average and in 1947 production was 20 percent below the 1942-46 average. Under current production conditions, a recurrence of the 1936 drought probably would cut production less than the 38 percent that actually occurred in that year. But even if such a reduction occurred it would mean a drop from the 1953-57 average of 129 million tons to 80 million tons. Thus, to maintain feed grain utilization at the level of recent years or around 130 million tons, 50 million tons would be drawn from our big carryover stocks. This would leave 5 million tons in addition to 20 million tons of "normal" carryover. In 1947, production was reduced 20 percent from the 1942-46 average. Based on the 1953-57 average this would mean a drop to about 103 million tons, 27 million below current consumption. Such a year would take only about half of the 55 million tons above "normal" stocks.

Thus, with the big stocks of feed grains now on hand, a drought as severe as any of those of the past 50 years would not be expected to be accompanied by the sharply rising feed prices, the greatly reduced feeding, the smaller livestock production and the higher livestock prices that characterized the 1934-36 period and the 1947-48 season.



SIZE OF FEED GRAIN CARRYOVER

* ADJUSTED TO CURRENT LEVEL OF PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 6566-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

In terms of livestock production -- The major outlet for feed grains in the past, of course, has been through livestock and livestock products. The tonnage fed to livestock has accounted for about 85 percent of total disappearance in recent years. It is estimated that a record total tonnage of around 116 million tons will be fed in 1958-59, in addition to the 28 million tons of byproduct feeds, wheat and rye fed. Thus, after allowing for a "normal" carryover, the remaining stocks of 55 million tons would be 40 percent of the annual feed concentrates consumed by livestock or they would provide for a 10 percent increase in feeding over a period of 4 years. This does not take into account the current unbalance between feed grain production and total utilization and for this reason it doesn't necessarily imply a corresponding reduction in carryover stocks.

In terms of feed required for producing our pig crop, this would be a little more feed than required to produce our combined spring and fall crop, estimated at around 52 million tons. This, of course, includes protein feeds as consumed under normal feeding practices, so the actual tonnage of grain would be a little less than this total.

In terms of exports -- Our stocks loom very large in relation to our annual exports. While increased exports have proved an outlet for substantial quantities of our surplus feed grains they have been a relatively minor outlet, compared with the total tonnage now on hand. Carryover stocks above the "normal" level are about 6 times the record exports of 10 million tons for 1957-58, which would mean it would take about 6 years to export the equivalent of these large stocks at the high 1957-58 rate.

Trends in Yield Appear More Important in the Longer Run

While prospective changes in acreage and yield have a bearing on the outlook for the level of production and changes in stocks over the next few years, trends in yields have a more significant place in the longer term outlook. Acreage planted to corn in 1959 is expected to be up from this year's level of 74.4 million acres, to around 77 or 78 million. This increase is expected since the corn Acreage Reserve Program will not be in effect next year. Acreage allotments also will be dropped if farmers vote in favor of the new feed grain program in the November 25 referendum. No major changes seem probable for the other feed grains. Total production of the four feed grains in 1959 would be expected to be down around 10 percent below the very high production of 1958, assuming a near normal growing season and near average yields (adjusted for trend).

Over a longer period, trends in feed grain yields per acre could have a significant effect on the acreage-production-utilization balance. From 1937-41 to 1953-57 the average yield of the four feed grains increased from .66 ton per acre to .86 ton per acre, an increase of 30 percent (table 17). Feed grain acreage in 1953-57 averaged practically the same as in the earlier period. Thus, increasing yields gave practically the same percentage increase in production.

Table 17.- Changes in the feed situation and related factors from 1937-41 to 1953-57

Item	Unit	Average 1937-41 1/	Average 1953-57 1/	Percentage change
Population (January 1)	Millions	130.5	164.0	+ 26
Feed grain - planted acreage				
Corn	Mil. acres	91.8	79.4	- 14
Other feed grains	"	59.3	71.4	+ 20
Total	"	151.1	150.8	0
Corn yield per planted acre	Bushels	28.1	41.2	+ 47
Feed grain yield per planted acre	Ton	.66	.86	+ 30
Feed grain production				
Corn	Mil. bu.	2,576	3,271	+ 27
Corn	Mil. tons	72.1	91.6	+ 27
Other feed grains	"	27.2	37.4	+ 38
Total	"	99.3	129.0	+ 30
Grain consuming animal units				
Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry	Mil. units	136.1	156.2	+ 15
Horses and mules	"	17.0	5.1	- 70
Total	"	153.1	161.3	+ 5
Livestock production units				
Dairy and poultry products, beef, hogs, and sheep	Mil. units	132.7	172.0	+ 30
Horses and mules	"	16.9	4.8	- 72
Total	"	149.6	176.8	+ 18
Feed concentrates fed				
Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry	Mil. tons	93.6	128.1	+ 37
Horses and mules	"	11.4	2.6	- 77
Total	"	105.0	130.7	+ 24
Rates of feeding				
Per animal unit	Ton	.69	.81	+ 17
Per livestock production unit	"	.70	.74	+ 6

1/ Data for all items except population relate to crop years or the October-September feeding year beginning in the years shown.

Table 18.- Feed grains: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1937-58

Year	Acreage planted 1/				Yield per planted acre 2/				Production			
	Annual	5-year moving average	Percentage of 1937-41 average		Annual	5-year moving average	Percentage of 1937-41 average		Annual	5-year moving average	Percentage of 1937-41 average	
			Annual	5-year moving average			Annual	5-year moving average			Annual	5-year moving average
	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Pct.	Pct.	Ton	Ton	Pct.	Pct.	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Pct.	Pct.
1937	154.3		102		.65		99		100.1		101	
1938	150.7		100		.64		97		96.8		98	
1939	150.1	151.2	99	100	.64	.66	97	100	95.8	99.3	96	100
1940	150.1	151.8	99	100	.66	.68	100	103	98.6	103.4	99	104
1941	150.6	154.1	100	102	.70	.69	107	105	105.1	106.5	106	107
1942	157.5	156.8	104	104	.77	.71	117	108	120.8	110.6	122	111
1943	162.2	157.4	107	104	.69	.72	105	109	112.1	113.7	113	115
1944	163.4	158.0	108	104	.71	.74	108	112	116.7	117.3	118	118
1945	153.4	155.4	101	103	.74	.72	112	109	113.8	111.9	115	113
1946	153.5	152.9	102	101	.80	.76	121	115	123.0	116.6	124	117
1947	144.6	149.8	96	99	.65	.78	98	118	94.1	117.3	95	118
1948	149.7	149.3	99	99	.90	.79	136	120	135.4	118.9	136	120
1949	147.6	147.4	98	97	.81	.79	123	120	120.0	116.9	121	118
1950	151.3	146.3	100	97	.81	.83	123	126	121.8	122.0	123	123
1951	143.6	144.5	95	96	.79	.82	120	124	113.1	118.4	114	119
1952	139.1	146.0	92	97	.86	.82	130	124	119.7	119.2	121	120
1953	140.7	147.3	93	97	.84	.82	127	124	117.5	121.0	118	122
1954	155.5	148.0	103	98	.80	.84	121	127	123.9	124.4	125	125
1955	157.8	150.8	104	100	.83	.86	126	130	130.9	129.0	132	130
1956	147.1	151.7	97	100	.89	.90	135	136	130.2	136.3	131	137
1957	153.0		101		.93		141		142.4		143	
1958 3/	145.3		96		1.06		161		154.1		155	

1/ Includes sorghum acreage harvested for grain.

2/ Changes in yield reflect changes in acreage of the four grains and distribution by States, as well as, changes in the yield of the individual grains.

3/ Based on October 1 indications.

From 1937-41 to 1953-57 population went up from an average of 130 million to 164 million, an increase of 26 percent, or 4 percentage points less than the percentage increase in per-acre yield of feed grains. Production of livestock and livestock food products, in terms of livestock production units (excluding horses and mules) increased from 133 million to 172 million, an increase of 30 percent, or about in line with feed grain yields. Horses and mules have declined steadily during the period leaving more feed grains for the production of livestock food products.

To assume these trends would continue over the next 15 or 20 years would be an oversimplication of the longer term outlook for feed grains and livestock. It is of interest, however, to consider their implications on the longer term prospects for the livestock-feed balance.

The population projection to 1975 made by the Bureau of the Census indicates an increase of about 30 percent over the current level of about 175 million. This would be slightly greater than the increase from 1937-41 to 1953-57. If yields continue their upward trend of the last 20 years, they would continue to increase relative to population. However, livestock production also is increasing at a more rapid rate than population as per capita consumption of livestock products is trending upward. Rates of feeding per production unit may trend downward a little if increasing efficiency lowers the feed required per unit of livestock production. Since the period 1937-41 the rate of feeding per livestock production unit has increased a little and the rate per grain-consuming animal unit has gone up about 17 percent. This reflects, in part, the increased feeding of grains and other concentrates to livestock to obtain the marked increase in output per head that has been attained over the past 20 years. In the years ahead, however, some over-all increase in output of livestock and livestock products per unit of feed may be attained.

In summary, these trends would indicate that population and per capita consumption of livestock food products could continue to increase during the next two decades without requiring an increase in feed grain acreage, because of the steadily increasing yields per acre. These projections, of course, do not take into account disposition of the large stocks of feed grains now on hand.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS RELATING TO FEED GRAINS

Farmers to Vote on New Feed Grain Program November 25

The referendum of corn producers, called for under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1958, will be held on November 25. In this referendum, farmers in the commercial corn producing area will have an opportunity to vote on whether they favor (a) discontinuance of corn acreage allotments, with price supports for corn at 90 percent of average prices in the 3 preceding calendar years, but not less than 65 percent of parity or (b) a continuation of the present acreage allotment program with price supports to complying producers ranging from 75 to 90 percent of parity.

If the majority of producers voting favor the new program, the commercial area will not be established in 1959 or later years. The price support for 1959-crop corn based on 90 percent of the 1956, 1957 and 1958 calendar year average price is expected to be around $1.12 to $1.15 per bushel. The average will include an adjustment for the influence of the low quality corn marketed in 1957-58 and for unredeemed corn loans and purchase agreement deliveries during the 3 years. If the new program is favored, supports to all producers will be based on this national average rate.

Should corn producers vote to continue the present program, the acreage allotments will be established and supports to complying farmers will range from 75 to 90 percent of parity. The acreage allotment for 1959 would probably be about 33 million acres, 15 percent below the 38.8 million acre allotment for the 1958 crop. This would be about 45 percent below the average acreage planted in the 1958 commercial area during the years 1952-56. With a record carryover of corn in prospect for October 1, 1959, a normal growing season probably would result in the price support to complying farmers at the lower limit of the price support range. Price supports under the two programs and more specific information on other phases of the programs as they relate to 1959 will be announced in advance of the November 25 referendum date.

Under the new corn program, the price support for 1959 corn would be based on 90 percent of the average price in the 3 preceding calendar years, which, based on present indications, will be higher than 65 percent of the parity price. Because of the decline in corn prices in recent years, the 3-year average would trend downward and 65 percent of parity would likely become the basis for the support level within 2 or 3 years.

Corn parity is now on a transitional basis and will be adjusted downward again in January 1959, probably to, or very close to, the modernized parity level. After 1959, corn parity price will be on a modernized basis. Modernized parity is computed by dividing the average price received by farmers for corn during the preceding 10 calendar years by the 10-year average index of prices received by farmers, and multiplying this adjusted base price by the parity index. For September 1958 the modernized parity price for corn was $1.73 per bushel.

In computing parity prices of corn on the modernized basis calendar year average prices are adjusted to include an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries to CCC. Calendar year average corn prices along with these adjustments are shown in table 19. Since the price of corn has declined more than the average of all farm commodity prices, the modernized parity price in 1958 has been about 12 percent below the parity price

Table 19.- Index of prices received by farmers for all agricultural commodities and prices of corn, calendar years, 1948-58

Year	Average prices received by farmers calendar years				Parity price of corn September 15	
	Index of all commodities	Corn			Effective parity 2/	Modernized parity
		Simple average of monthly prices	Adjusted for price support 1/	Adjusted price		
	1910-14=100	Dol. per bu.	Cents per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.
1948	287	1.88	.02	1.90	1.60	3/
1949	250	1.17	.07	1.24	1.55	3/
1950	258	1.33	.02	1.35	1.64	1.50
1951	302	1.62	0	1.62	1.75	1.60
1952	288	1.64	.02	1.66	1.78	1.61
1953	258	1.44	.07	1.51	1.78	1.59
1954	249	1.46	.07	1.53	1.80	1.60
1955	236	1.30	.07	1.37	1.81	1.59
1956	235	1.30	.10	1.40	1.78	1.68
1957	242	1.16	.08	1.24	1.82	1.72
1958	4/256	5/ 1.07	5/.06	5/1.13	1.76	1.73
1948-57 average	6/261	1.43	.05	1.48		
1949-58 average	7/258	1.35	.06	1.41		

1/ Adjustment for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries to CCC.

2/ Computed on the basis of the old parity formula through 1955; transitional parity 1956 to date--95 percent of old parity for 1956 and 1957 and 90 percent for 1958.

3/ Not computed prior to 1950.

4/ Average for January-October.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ The 120 month January 1948-December 1957 average of 260 adjusted to include an allowance for unredeemed loans and other supplemental payments for all commodities.

7/ The 1949-58 average is preliminary since it includes the 10 month average for 1958. It includes a 1 percentage point upward adjustment for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries.

Table 20.- Feed grains: Price support operations, United States, 1952-57

Crop year	National average price support	Average price received by farmers 1/	Difference	Quantity placed under price support			Total deliveries to CCC	Under loan or owned by CCC at close of marketing year
				Loans 2/	Purchase agreements	Total		
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Corn				
1952	1.60	1.47	- .13	309	108	417	375	580
1953	1.60	1.42	- .18	369	102	471	422	736
1954	1.62	1.38	- .24	199	60	259	251	884
1955	1.58	1.21	- .37	356	65	421	3/405	1,060
1956								
High 4/	1.50	1.21	- .29	318	59	377	3/376	
Low 5/	1.25	1.21	- .04	83	17	100	3/ 94	
Total				401	76	477	3/470	1,295
1957								
High 4/	1.40	1.02	- .38	194	35	229	3/220	
Low 5/	1.10	1.02	- .08	128	12	140	3/ 55	
Total				322	47	369	3/275	6/1,400
				Oats				
1952	.78	.79	.01	17	5	22	14	16
1953	.80	.74	- .06	46	10	56	44	41
1954	.75	.71	- .04	65	10	75	60	61
1955	.61	.60	- .01	56	13	69	36	74
1956	.65	.69	.04	34	2	36	3/ 17	35
1957	.61	.61	.00	47	14	61	3/ 45	45
				Barley				
1952	1.22	1.37	.15	8	2	10	3	3
1953	1.24	1.17	- .07	36	9	45	32	33
1954	1.15	1.09	- .06	101	14	115	94	88
1955	.94	.92	- .02	79	17	96	77	71
1956	1.02	.99	- .03	63	14	77	3/ 63	80
1957	.95	.89	- .06	119	23	142	3/120	107
				Sorghum grain				
	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1952	2.38	2.82	.44	3	1	4	1	7/
1953	2.43	2.36	- .07	43	3	46	41	20
1954	2.28	2.25	- .03	111	3	114	110	68
1955	1.78	1.75	- .03	103	3	106	93	75
1956	1.97	2.05	.08	39	1	40	32	75
1957	1.86	1.72	- .14	277	16	293	3/283	6/298

1/ Average price received by farmers during November-May for corn; season average price for other feed grains weighted by sales.

2/ Excludes purchase agreement grain converted to loans in the following year.

3/ Partly estimated, includes an allowance for grain under loan or purchase agreement that is expected to eventually be delivered to CCC.

4/ Support prices and operations for farmers complying with their acreage allotments. Includes corn going under price support in noncommercial area.

5/ Support prices and operations for noncomplying farmers.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Less than 500,000

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

computed by the old formula. The effective parity price of corn is the transitional parity price until the transitional parity reaches the same level as modernized parity, at which time modernized parity becomes the effective parity price. In 1958, the transitional parity, which is 90 percent of the old parity, is the effective parity price. In 1959, the transitional parity price will be 85 percent of the old parity. The effective parity price in 1959 will again be the transitional parity price, unless that price should turn out to be the same as, or less than, the modernized parity price.

The trend in the modernized parity price of corn over the next few years will depend on changes in corn prices relative to prices received by farmers for all commodities, as well as changes in the index of prices paid by farmers. Should corn prices continue near the 1958 level, or decline further in the years ahead, it is probable that we shall see a continuation of the downward drift in the modernized parity price of corn.

Large Total Tonnage of Feed Grains Expected to Go Under Price Support

The total quantity of feed grains going under price support from the big 1958 crops of feed grains probably will exceed the record 22.9 million tons in 1957-58, which amounted to 16 percent of the total 1957 production. The 1958 crops of each of the four feed grains are larger than in 1957.

In 1957-58, 369 million bushels of corn was placed under price support, including 208 million by complying farmers and 140 by noncomplying farmers, in the commercial area and 21 million in the noncommercial. Of this total about 275 million bushels is expected to be delivered to CCC or resealed. Over half of the 140 million bushels of corn placed under price support by noncomplying farmers, at the $1.10 per-bushel rate, has been redeemed or not delivered under the purchase agreement program. However, over 95 percent of the 208 million bushels of corn placed under price support at the $1.40 per bushel rate is expected to be delivered to CCC or resealed. Farmers have delivered or resealed about 97 percent of the 293 million bushels of 1957 sorghum grain placed under price support. Of the 142 million bushels of 1957 barley placed under price support, about 85 percent has been delivered to CCC or resealed and about 72 percent of the 61 million bushels of oats.

Small Percentage of Corn Again Produced by Complying Farmers

The total quantity of corn eligible for the full support rate of $1.36 per bushel is estimated to be relatively small again in 1958 as was the case in 1957. In 1957, only about 14 percent of the 2,758 million bushels of corn produced in the commercial area, or a total of about 385 million bushels was produced by farmers eligible for the full support. A survey of participation in the 1958 program has not been completed but partial reports from the Corn Belt indicate that the percentage may be only about 11 or 12 percent this year.

The crop in the 1958 commercial area was estimated in October at 3,009 million bushels, 9 percent larger than in 1957. If farmers eligible for the full support produce around 11 to 12 percent of the total production this year, their output will be around 325 to 350 million bushels. In 1957, farmers in the commercial area placed 208 million bushels of corn under price support at the full rate, over 50 percent of the estimated quantity produced by complying farmers. The 21 million bushels placed under support in the noncommercial area is much larger than in other recent years.

Corn Stored at CCC Bin Sites by Year of Production

The Commodity Credit Corporation has reported data on the 612 million bushels of corn stored at CCC bin sites on October 1 by year of production. Of this total, about 78 million bushels was from the 1952 crop or earlier and 99 million from the 1953 crop, making a total of 177 million 5 years old or over (table 27). Only about 60 million bushels of 1954-crop corn remained on hand. The remaining 375 million bushels, or 61 percent of the total, was from the 1955, 1956 and 1957 crops, or produced within the last three years.

CCC Export Sales of Feed Grain Heavy in 1957-58; Domestic Sales Smaller

Sales of the four feed grains by CCC for export in 1957-58 were larger than in 1956-57, while the quantity sold for domestic use was much smaller (table 22). Export sales of corn, including that moving under P. L. 480, totaled about 131 million bushels, nearly 10 million more than in 1956-57. Export sales of CCC corn and other feed grains have been comparatively small in recent months as most export sales are coming from the commercial market under the payment-in-kind program. Export sales of barley and sorghum grain in the 1957-58 marketing year were much larger than a year earlier, while sales of oats were slightly higher. CCC sales of feed grains for export in 1958-59 probably will be smaller than in 1957-58; since most of the exported grain will come from commercial markets under the payment-in-kind program.

Domestic sales of feed grains by CCC in 1957-58 were down sharply from the preceding year, partly as a result of much less activity under the Emergency Feed Grain Program, but also due to reduced sale of out-of-condition grain. Because of the lower quality of 1957 grain now in CCC hands, sales of out-of-condition grain in 1958-59 probably will be much heavier than in 1957-58.

Major Changes Made in 1959 Soil Bank Program

Changes in the Soil Bank Program for 1959 which will be of major importance for feed crops are (1) a discontinuance of the Acreage Reserve Program for corn and other basic crops (2) a substantial increase in the rates of payment under the Conservation Reserve Program.

Table 21.- Corn: Production, price supports and price support activity in the commercial and noncommercial areas 1954-58

Item	Unit	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
Commercial area						
Number of counties	Number	834	805	840	894	932
Acreage planted	Mil. acres	56.7	55.7	54.9	52.6	54.6
Yield planted acre	Bushel	44.6	44.3	50.3	52.4	55.1
Production	Mil. bu.	2,527	2,465	2,777	2,758	3,009
Eligible for price support						
Percentage of acreage 2/	Percent	30	40	24	14	11-12
Approximate quantity eligible	Mil. bu.	750	1,000	3/675	3/385	3/325 to 350
National average support level						
For complying farmers	Dol. per bu	1.62	1.58	1.50	1.40	1.36
For noncomplying farmers	Dol. per bu	4/	4/	1.25	1.10	1.06
Quantity of corn placed under price support						
Complying farmers	Mil. bu.	256.4	415.6	371.3	208.1	
Noncomplying farmers	Mil. bu.	4/	4/	99.7	139.6	
Noncommercial area						
Acreage planted	Mil. acres	25.5	25.4	23.3	21.3	19.8
Yield per planted acre	Bushel	20.8	30.1	28.9	29.8	34.1
Production	Mil. bu.	531	765	678	645	677
National average level of support 5/	Dol.per bu.	1.22	1.18	1.24	1.27	1.02
Quantity placed under price support	Mil. bu.	2.1	5.8	6.8	20.9	

1/ Preliminary, based on conditions in October 1958.

2/ Percentage of the total acreage in commercial area planted by farmers complying with their acreage allotments.

3/ Eligible for the higher national average support level of $1.50 per bushel in 1956, $1.40 in 1957 and $1.36 in 1958. All other corn in the commercial area was eligible for lower supports to noncomplying producers.

4/ Noncomplying loans were not available.

5/ Supports in the noncommercial area were based on a national average approximating 67½ percent of parity in 1954, 1955 and 1958, and 70 percent in 1956 and 1957.

Compiled from reports of Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 22.- Feed grains: Sales by Commodity Credit Corporation, 1955-57 marketing years 1/

Item	To domestic consumers			For export				Total sales
	Domestic sales 2/	Emergency Feed Grain Program 3/	Total	Export sales	International barter	P. L. 480 donations and ICA transfers	Total	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn								
1955-56	78,409	3,920	82,329	21,454	34,154	4/4,882	60,490	142,819
1956-57	143,700	51,493	195,193	84,410	28,038	8,765	121,213	316,406
1957-58 5/	56,728	1,218	57,946	102,623	7,173	20,777	130,573	188,519
Oats								
1955-56	7,639	1,028	8,667	15,549	16,521	0	32,070	40,737
1956-57	15,435	8,999	24,434	3,364	20,450	955	24,769	49,203
1957-58	2,287	489	2,776	22,470	2,790	714	25,974	28,750
Barley								
1955-56	3,473	1,266	4,739	57,543	41,606	459	99,608	104,347
1956-57	2,326	1,637	3,963	13,766	15,905	19,556	49,227	53,190
1957-58	4,390	1,391	5,781	69,862	1,826	13,983	85,671	91,452
Sorghum grain								
1955-56	10,543	5,589	16,132	30,800	33,688	0	64,488	80,620
1956-57	4,185	11,411	15,596	5,491	5,377	0	10,868	26,464
1957-58 5/	10,816	373	11,189	40,466	566	3,954	44,986	56,175

1/ Corn and sorghum grain year beginning October, oats and barley year beginning July.
2/ Includes loss from fire, theft and spoilage, in addition to domestic sales and donations.
3/ Also includes donations and transfers to other Government agencies in 1957-58.
4/ Includes 1,158,000 bushels transfered under Section 32.
5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Under the Conservation Reserve Program the farmer puts cropland under contract for 5 or 10 years with the Government, sharing the cost of establishing approved conservation practices. Since a large percentage of the total cropland is in feed crops, much of the diverted acreage is from feed grains and forage. Conservation Reserve payment rates approved for the 1959 program average 35 percent higher than in 1958 for farmers putting only part of their cropland under the program. The national average annual rate for 1959 is $13.50 per acre, compared with $10.00 in 1958. Farmers who place all their eligible land in the program for at least 5 years earn a 10 percent higher rate which on the national average is $14.85 per acre. The goal for this program is 12.5 million acres, which would bring the total to 22.5 million acres when added to the acreage under previous contract.

Not all States had the same percentage increase in payment rates since States with high yields and a larger proportion of harvested land received more substantial increases in their average rates. The payment rates range from $8.00 to $12.00 per acre in most of the Mountain and Great Plains states to $18.00 to $20.00 in a number of the Corn Belt and Eastern States.

Under a priority system, preference will be given farmers who had all their cropland in the Soil Bank in 1958 and are now offering to put into the 1959 program the land that was in the 1958 Acreage Reserve Program. In cases where participation in the program might exhaust available funds in a county, offers at less-than-maximum rates would be more certain of acceptance. Farm payment rates may not exceed 20 percent of the value of the land on an individual farm.

The closing date for the fall sign-up was October 24. A number of States have reached or exceeded their goal and early indications are that the total national goal of 22.5 million acres will be reached. In States where the goal is not reached this fall, (or if additional funds are made available) another sign-up period will be set for next spring.

Table 23.- Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, average 1952-56, annual 1950-57

Year beginning October	October-December 1/		January-March		April- June		July-September		October-September	
	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
					Corn					
Average 1952-56	1,166	39	718	32	543	30	505	30	2,932	131
1950	1,276	31	726	35	563	32	499	19	3,063	117
1951	1,277	23	824	26	524	20	472	13	3,097	82
1952	1,170	47	729	34	501	34	466	30	2,866	145
1953	1,254	40	668	24	566	22	469	18	2,957	104
1954	1,107	22	669	31	532	17	533	33	2,841	103
1955	1,145	38	748	26	533	34	554	22	2,980	120
1956 3/	1,156	48	777	47	584	42	502	47	3,019	184
1957 3/	1,160	62	753	48	665	44	576	46	3,154	200
					Oats					
Average 1952-56	262	4	354	4	270	4	421	5	1,307	17
1950	266	1	347	2	304	2	424	1	1,341	6
1951	279	1	345	1	297	1	444	1	1,364	4
1952	248	1	358	1	261	1	397	1	1,264	4
1953	251	1	339	1	264	1	409	1	1,263	4
1954	269	2	373	6	287	6	469	6	1,398	20
1955	281	9	386	5	297	9	442	11	1,406	34
1956 3/	261	8	313	4	243	4	389	7	1,206	23
1957 3/	229	8	332	4	270	10	408	6	1,239	28
					Barley					
Average 1952-56	76	13	71	9	62	14	87	16	296	52
1950	57	10	70	13	61	12	73	12	261	47
1951	65	6	65	9	57	4	69	15	256	34
1952	55	12	63	6	51	3	66	6	235	27
1953	67	7	55	1	59	5	91	9	272	22
1954	72	11	70	10	68	14	98	30	308	65
1955	89	22	88	18	65	33	87	23	329	96
1956 3/	96	13	81	13	67	13	92	12	336	51
1957 3/	92	24	75	25	65	33	103	37	335	119
					Total (Million tons)					
Average 1952-56	38.7	1.5	27.5	1.2	21.0	1.2	22.9	1.3	110.1	5.2
1950	41.4	1.1	27.5	1.3	22.2	1.2	22.5	.8	113.6	4.4
1951	41.8	.8	30.1	1.0	20.8	.7	21.9	.7	114.6	3.2
1952	38.1	1.6	27.6	1.1	19.4	1.1	20.9	1.0	106.0	4.8
1953	40.7	1.3	25.4	.7	21.5	.7	21.9	.7	109.5	3.4
1954	37.0	.9	26.4	1.2	21.1	.9	24.8	1.7	109.3	4.7
1955	38.7	1.7	29.2	1.2	21.2	1.9	24.7	1.3	113.8	6.1
1956 3/	38.8	1.8	28.7	1.7	21.8	1.6	22.5	1.7	111.8	6.8
1957 3/	38.4	2.4	28.2	2.0	24.5	2.2	25.1	2.3	116.2	8.9
					Sorghum grain (Million bushels) 4/					
1956 3/	76	7	63	3	37	3	10	9	186	22
1957 3/	118	7	83	10	65	16	9	25	275	58

1/ Includes all corn in silage, part of which is consumed after January 1. 2/ Corn, cornmeal, grits and wet process products, oats and oat meal, barley and malt and sorghum grain. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Quarterly disappearance not available prior to 1956.

Table 24.- Feed grains: Stocks by quarters, United States, 1956-58 1/

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
		Corn		
1956	3,082,010	2,308,623	1,741,836	1,165,495
1957	3,417,813	2,593,433	1,967,666	1,419,655
1958	3,600,653	2,799,653	2,090,439	1,467,489
		Oats		
1956	1,042,868	652,638	346,989	1,059,531
1957	792,135	480,238	240,456	1,160,336
1958	932,575	599,528	325,586	1,331,651
		Barley		
1956	306,561	204,822	117,096	392,015
1957	291,922	202,690	127,440	465,522
1958	358,495	262,428	168,065	498,424
		Sorghum grain		
1956	226,489	2/	117,810	81,376
1957	204,662	139,101	99,092	79,480
1958	516,382	423,753	342,843	309,334

1/ Stocks in all positions, including stocks on farms, at terminal markets, interior mills, elevators and warehouses, and Government-owned. 2/ Total stocks not reported.

Table 25.- Feed grains: Distribution of October 1 stocks, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1956-58

Year	Farm	Terminal market	Commodity Credit Corporation 1/	Interior mill, elevator and warehouse	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
			Corn		
Average 1953-57	344,561	47,867	516,910	152,421	1,061,759
1956	300,095	64,134	599,768	201,498	1,165,495
1957	419,622	115,856	572,821	311,356	1,419,655
1958	341,290	85,125	611,614	429,460	1,467,489
			Oats		
Average 1953-57	1,047,220	30,985	6,652	76,626	1,161,483
1956	931,664	38,424	6,881	82,562	1,059,531
1957	1,056,555	25,420	2,277	76,084	1,160,336
1958	1,199,364	38,380	4,932	88,975	1,331,651
			Barley		
Average 1953-57	228,812	32,579	2,753	107,777	371,921
1956	228,139	51,447	1,983	110,446	392,015
1957	275,531	44,855	4,615	140,521	465,522
1958	309,666	44,333	11,787	132,638	498,424
			Sorghum grain		
Average 1953-57	4,456	13,889	1,136	33,636	53,117
1956	5,553	23,755	6	52,062	81,376
1957	3,411	18,806	20	57,243	79,480
1958	13,330	84,777	3,096	208,131	309,334

1/ In bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in stocks at other positions.

Table 26.- Feed grains: Stocks owned by CCC, by positions, October 1, 1958

State	CCC bin sites	Terminal elevators	Sub-terminal and country elevators and warehouses	In transit	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
			Corn		
New York	---	14,050	9,889	---	23,939
Ohio	9,452	7,250	5,942	---	22,644
Indiana	34,815	7,065	38,268	---	80,148
Illinois	151,447	13,702	80,689	---	245,838
Michigan	11,361	---	3,389	---	14,750
Wisconsin	5,932	3,147	3,458	---	12,537
Minnesota	64,044	3,020	39,178	---	106,242
Iowa	210,567	9,057	124,249	---	343,873
Missouri	14,399	3,026	8,793	---	26,218
North Dakota	2,086	---	595	---	2,681
South Dakota	42,671	---	19,598	---	62,269
Nebraska	56,502	4,569	66,405	---	127,476
Kansas	7,359	73	5,174	---	12,606
Kentucky	175	2,498	278	---	2,951
Other States	804	5,659	2,735	---	9,198
In transit	---	---	---	7,867	7,867
Total	611,614	73,116	408,640	7,867	1,101,237
			Other grains (United States total)		
Barley	11,787	25,322	36,783	548	74,440
Oats	4,932	6,630	15,706	185	27,453
Sorghum grain	3,096	57,071	214,276	20,578	295,021

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service, Grain Division.

Table 27.- Corn: Stocks owned by CCC stored at bin sites, by crops, on specified dates

Date	Year of production						
	1952 1/	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
July 1, 1956	175,257	225,331	107,305	4,438	---	---	512,331
October 1, 1957	93,929	120,914	74,363	121,972	161,643	---	572,821
October 1, 1958	78,078	99,162	59,862	114,550	187,295	72,667	611,614

1/ Includes small quantities from earlier crops.

Compiled from reports of Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 28.- Feed grains: Total stocks owned by CCC, in all positions, quarterly, October 1, 1955 to date

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
		Corn		
1955	1/	1/	1/	681,300
1956	759,590	717,851	700,789	818,408
1957	1,010,207	867,039	798,073	2/991,122
1958	1,117,972	1,074,107	1,021,432	1,101,237
		Oats		
1955	1/	1/	1/	45,537
1956	31,504	35,194	58,548	49,255
1957	32,879	22,242	26,720	25,522
1958	16,959	12,735	26,660	27,453
		Barley		
1955	1/	1/	1/	56,390
1956	30,499	38,084	60,473	54,918
1957	40,151	33,969	72,521	62,502
1958	42,381	28,576	85,480	74,440
		Sorghum grain		
1955	1/	1/	1/	67,993
1956	47,057	25,202	101,482	75,220
1957	60,418	50,386	77,772	75,064
1958	69,446	74,668	307,445	295,021

1/ Not reported prior to October 1955. 2/ Revised.

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service, Grain Division.

Table 29.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, September, average 1952-56, 1956, 1957 and June-September 1958

Item	September			1958			
	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	June	July	August	September
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 13 markets 1/	23,333	16,520	16,848	24,253	22,440	23,259	27,006
Oats, 13 markets 1/	9,677	8,508	7,772	6,533	14,915	32,517	12,292
Barley, 4 markets 2/	15,710	13,686	11,554	13,067	10,336	31,832	19,825

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Table 30.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, July-October 1958, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1956-57 season 3/	Sept. 1957	1958			Oct. 1, 1956	Oct. 1, 1957	1958		
			July	Aug.	Sept.			Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	7,509.3	517.5	714.7	740.5	591.3	111.3	54.7	61.3	84.6	48.1
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,289.3	166.6	59.5	69.4	135.1	140.9	209.2	112.5	78.4	71.2
Linseed cake and meal	575.5	55.2	18.6	35.3	46.4	11.8	63.7	15.3	17.5	26.3
Peanut cake and meal	62.6	5.8	2.6	2.1	3.2	1.9	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.5
Copra cake and meal	113.3	9.0	9.2	10.6	9.6	1.3	.7	.4	.8	.6
Total	10,550.0	754.1	804.6	857.9	785.6	267.2	331.5	191.2	191.1	147.7
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,010.5	82.8	82.7	88.4	85.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	236.5	17.1	26.2	19.9	18.7	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.6
Distillers' dried grains	290.3	22.7	10.8	15.8	20.5	2.0	2.4	.9	.8	2.0
Wheat millfeeds	4,546.0	399.0	391.9	382.0	405.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	257.0	24.4	23.5	23.5	25.3	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,232.9	161.7	204.6	227.6	214.1	386.9	441.5	275.6	387.2	432.6
Fish meal and solubles	298.4	38.6	55.3	52.4	44.3	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Dry or powdered skim milk	7.6	.6	.8	.7	.5	.8	.6	.5	.8	.7

Commodity	Foreign trade: Imports					Foreign trade: Exports				
	1956-57 season 3/	July 1957	1958			1956-57 season 3/	Aug. 1957	1958		
			May	June	July			June	July	August
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	0.1	0	0	0	0	443.2	24.4	25.1	18.0	17.4
Cottonseed cake and meal	54.6	6.3	3.6	4.7	1.0	30.1	.3	.1	.2	.2
Linseed cake and meal	2.5	.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	42.7	1.3	0	7.8	0
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	15.1	.2	4/	4/	4/
Copra cake and meal	66.6	7.2	4.7	7.3	6.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total	123.8	13.9	9.7	13.5	8.6	678.7	26.2	25.2	26.0	17.6
Wheat millfeeds	108.0	9.0	12.7	8.2	5.6	25.6	7.3	6.0	8.8	10.5
Fish meal and solubles	81.8	7.8	9.5	7.5	13.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	6.1	.5	1.0	.9	1.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	920	24	491	357	122	183,735	19,373	12,125	14,162	14,639
Oats, including oatmeal	16,799	2,897	3,037	1,982	1,334	27,293	3,490	2,688	3,313	2,120
Barley, including malt	26,542	1,403	3,005	1,441	1,316	61,842	3,305	9,601	14,423	13,684
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	22,239	4,225	4,727	10,262	7,388

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1956-57 season 3/	1957		1958			
		July	August	May	June	July	August
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing	139,806	11,661	12,321	12,139	12,053	11,732	12,088
Distilled spirits and alcohol	28,724	1,201	1,644	2,293	1,742	1,120	1,566
Barley							
Malt liquors	76,990	8,324	7,135	7,346	8,149	8,223	6,511
Distilled spirits and alcohol	6,205	214	310	491	355	185	267

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year for all items except oats and barley which is July-June. 4/ Not repoted.

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